THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 208

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Mexico Tackles Problem Of Making Useful Citizens Of Homeless Child Hordes

Both Boys and Girls Roam Wild Much as Russian Arabs Did in Moscow

Are Social Menace

Homes and Schools Do Much to Improve Their Lot and Reduce Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Homeless boys in Mexico have begun to cause almost as much concern as they did in Russia during the days of reconstruction just after the World War. In this country, the problem is one of vast social importance for it touches the very heart of the Government's campaign to aid the Indian in adapting himself to a new civilization.

The most tragic sight for the tourist, once he enters the larger cities, is that of literally thousands of children, boys predominating, who flock the streets and beg for pennies. The city streets are their homes. Either abandoned by indifferent parents, or runaways, the wide parks constitute their only shelter and the compassion of passers-by their unfailing source of meals.

Live on Very Little

True, they have learned to live on very little. A drink of water from a public fountain, a bit of sausage known as "chorizo" wrapped up in a very hard "tortilla" and an occasional banana sustain them for the day.

This life, hard as it is, has not affected them as much as one would suppose. Their clothes are literally rags from which thin, bony hands and feet protrude; yet, a more carefree crew has never existed. The even climate of Mexico City, neither hot nor cold, encourages their growth. They become sparse and wiry, able to endure hardships and privations that would undo the average American boy.

Sophisticated at Five

At five, they are no longer babies but have an assured self-confidence born of independence. They develop what we call in American slang a "line," which can be changed at will depending upon whether the object of their interests is a man or woman. Women, they know by experience, are more sympathetic. They have but to wrinkle their noses tearfully and complain of hunger and immediately some maternal heart is touched.

As they approach adolescence, these boys despise begging as a livelihood, leaving it to their younger brothers. They prefer to pack a tiny can of polish in a box and set up a shoe-shining establishment on whatever busy corner strikes their fancy.

Form Rumba Orchestras

Still others haunt the busy markets where for 10 or 15 cents they will carry all your bundles and take you to the best stalls of fruits and vegetables. Selling newspapers, chewing gum and shoestrings are other sources of revenue.

A short time ago, a few enterprising boys set to work to carve out of wood a few Cuban instruments that form the basis of the rumba orchestras and now you cannot leave a theater in the evening without being serenaded by a group of these amateur musicians which have spread like wildfire.

The Government has long realized, however, that crime develops in precisely such an environment as this and it is now doing everything in its power to break up these groups before they become a menace.

Petty Thieving Increases

The number of petty robberies committed by boys of 12 to 15 years old is increasing daily. Furthermore, without education or the slightest training, these boys of the street are completely unable to play any role in society when they become of age. Crime is the only door open to them. Even when they possess a desire to work honestly, their lack of preparation makes them unsuited for even the most rudimentary jobs. They become a handicap to society, a burden instead of an aid.

The Government at present has a chain of child welfare homes which, although still inadequate to solve the problem, are at least a step in the right direction and the coming generation should bear the fruits of this work.

Given the Best of Care

The Babies' Home, in a quiet suburb of Mexico City, is one of the most modern and efficient of its type in the world. Babies are accepted here from birth up to seven years of age. From the day of their admission, these babies are examined carefully for congenital defects that might handicap them later in life. Their diets are supervised by a dietician specially trained in the care of children.

At four, the children are ready for kindergarten work. From the very

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

R. I. Nesmith

The Streets Their Home
Types of Mexican Children the Government Seeks to Salvage

Johnson Tackles $300,000,000 WPA Job for New York

Wage Issues Referred to Labor Headquarters — No Strikes Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—A busy and suddenly taciturn figure in shirt-sleeves, Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, who has accepted the responsibility for directing the expenditure of New York City's $300,000,000 allocation of the $4,660,000,000 Federal Works Progress fund, is ready today "to get people to work."

Returned here from new conferences in Washington which, he said, had assured sufficient funds to proceed with the program, the administrator, whose jurisdiction is unique among the nation's municipalities, he being accountable to Washington alone, seemed without jubilance that he had cut through the red tape of preliminaries within a month of his assignment. His replies at the press interview were almost monosyllabic, and strictly confined to questions which he had requested be written out in advance.

The city, which has upwards of 250,000 employable idle to be absorbed in the program, starts with an initial allotment approximating $100,000,000, of which $20,000,000 it is understood will be spent for white-collar payrolls; and the remainder, for skilled and unskilled workers.

General Johnson referred all questions concerning the prevailing rate of wage issue, raised by union leaders here over the employment of skilled workers, to labor headquarters; his only answer being that he expected no strikes in New York City.

House Balks On Bond Issue For Buildings

Speedily Enacts Portion Providing $13,000,000 for Highway Work

Boston Today—*also sees*—Billboard tilt tangle Senate—Governor Curley sign "guest rider" bill—Harvard untangle tangled problems—Variegated strike picture of lights and shades—Educator protest pooled insurance bill passed by Senate.

Bond—House Enacts Big $13,000,000 Road Issue

The first portion of Governor Curley's $20,800,000 bond issue, that providing $13,000,000 for highway construction, was enacted in the House today by a vote of 157 to 78. It was a one-vote squeak, 156 votes representing the required two-thirds majority. The second portion of the bill providing $7,800,000 for buildings, was defeated, 148 to 85. Reconsideration will probably carry.

* * *

Only one coherent fact shimmered above the legislative pandemonium in the Massachusetts Legislature today. Bills may come up, go down, be defeated, be reconsidered, but always they are changed only to emphasize the unchangeability of Governor Curley's iron grip on the Legislature. Today Governor Curley's $20,800,000 bond issue swept triumphantly toward enactment.

The emergency preamble that would make the two bond bills effective immediately upon enactment received the necessary two-thirds vote, first in the House, next in the Senate.

The only snag in the well-greased path of the bill occurred in the Senate. Here the Senate upon a first vote failed to provide the necessary two-thirds majority for passage of the preamble on the $7,800,000 building portion of the bond issue bill. Upon roll call the necessary two-thirds was procured.

With support having been procured adequate to pass the emergency preamble, there is small possibility that sufficient support for enactment will not be obtained. Enactment of a bond issue requires a two-thirds majority, same as the emergency preamble.

Billboards—New Bill Is Up; It's Down; It's Up Again

Madcap legislation reached a crescendo in the Senate today as the billboard bill was defeated and then the action voted to be disregarded. Consideration of the measure tomorrow was voted. No jackrabbit could keep pace with the "now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't" legislation that is distinguishing the present Legislature.

Early in the day, white-flanneled Senator Donald W. Nicholson, called the Senate to order. The billboard report was read in. Senator Harry Putnam of Westfield was on his feet moving suspension of rules to permit immediate consideration of the bill. The motion was carried with hair-trigger speed by a voice vote. On the very echo the Senator called for a standing vote on the measure. Counters sprinted through the count. The Senate Ways and Means Committee's adverse report was accepted. The billboard bill stood defeated 15 to 5.

But such streamlined railroading of bills didn't set well, even with the victors. Upon reconvening after lunch, Senator Samuel Wragg of Needham was presiding. William F. McCarty of Lowell was on his feet,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Rumor Campaign, Reflecting On President, Suggested to Utility, 'Ad' Man Testifies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Despite continued sensational revelations of utility lobbying methods, the House today refused to reverse its opposition to mandatory abolition of holding companies. By a vote of 209 to 155 it rejected a motion to instruct its conferees on the Wheeler-Rayburn bill to accept the Senate "death sentence" provision in place o fits own more moderate "good behavior" device.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—E. P. Cramer, a Plainfield, N. J., advertising man, today admitted to the Senate lobby investigating committee that on March 28, 1935, he suggested by letter to C. E. Groesbeck, chairman of the board of the Electric Bond & Share Company, that the private utilities start a "whispering campaign" to "create a popular impression" that "New Dealers," and especially the New Dealer-in-Chief, are eithe rincompetent or insane."

Mr. Cramer conceded that he was sorry he had made the suggestion and that he had no reason whatever for believing it to be true, but he was unable to state that the suggestion had not been acted upon.

That a "whispering campaign" concerning the sanity of the President was circulating with particular frequency during the spring and early summer is an established fact. During the week of July 8, the President discussed it at the White House with one or two callers, and alluded to it indirectly at a regular press conference. Following that the subject was widely discussed in the public press.

Report Read in House

The Cramer testimony immediately provided a major sensation in Congress. The House was about to reach a vote on a motion to instruct its conferees to concur in the mandatory "Death Sentence" feature of the Holding Company bill when word of the testimony reached Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, an author of the controversial measure.

Representative Rayburn immediately had the Clerk of the House read a press report of the morning's hearing. He had intended to have only the "whispering campaign" charge read, but members demanded it be read in full.

"I submit that without comment," Mr. Rayburn said as the clerk finished reading.

Representative Rayburn's motion was an effort to break the deadlock which has held up final action on the Holding Company bill for over a week, a majority of the House

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Aug. 1, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Boston and New England News—Page 2
Sports—Page 6
Financial—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Boston Events 2
Radio Timetable 2
Weather 2
The Home Forum 7
"My presence shall go with thee" [With Russian Translation]
The Young Folks' Page 10
Radiocast Programs of Christian Science 13
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Are Reds Pushing World Revolution?

U. S. Embassy Says No Protest Made on Propaganda

Bullitt Watches

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP)—An appeal to workers to rise in arms against governments that wage "imperialistic" war was published by Pravda, Communist Party organ, on behalf of the Seventh Communist International today, as speakers hurled further accusations against Germany, Japan and Italy.

"The Comintern (International) calls on all toilers and friends of peace to form a united people's front to be ready to change imperialistic war, if it starts, into civil war," the official party organ asserted.

The newspaper asserted that Fascist cannon are "already charged and the first shots of a new war may be heard any moment."

U. S. Embassy Watches

The United States Embassy, meanwhile, denied reports that a protest has been made to the Soviet Government over developments at the Communist Congress where an American delegate called for the Comintern's support in the event that Pacific coast longshoremen again go on strike.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt was watching the Congress carefully, it was said, but has made no move in the nature of a protest.

Pravda accused Germany of plotting aggression against Soviet Russia and endeavored to show that the Reich had a close understanding with Japan, which the newspaper said "is using China as the basis for anti-Soviet adventures."

"If Italy launches war on Ethiopia, the consequences may easily spread to Europe," contributed the Moscow Daily News.

Nations Flocking

This newspaper said the smaller nations of Europe were flocking to the peace standards of the Soviet Union, "whose enormous power exceeds on a world scale that of any other state save the United States."

William Pieck, German member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Congress, said in a signed article that Germany, Poland and Japan "no longer make a secret of their war plans against the Soviet Union and are thus instigating a new world war."

If they succeed, he asserted, "then the result of this war will be revolution."

World Communists Hear U. S. Speakers

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Aug. 1

THE Communist International, stirred by Tuesday's prediction by Sam Darcy of new maritime strikes on America's Pacific coast, took its attention from United States affairs today to hear a series of anti-Fascist attacks by speakers of several nations.

American labor affairs, however, are expected to be brought sharply back into the foreground when William Z. Foster, early strike leader in that country, mounts the rostrum within the next few days.

The congress from the beginning has concentrated its attack on Fascism, leaving the question of "the world revolution" momentarily in the background.

Communist Program Held Moderated to Avoid Foreign Action

Russians Sit on Lid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 1—As an inevitable consequence of the convocation of the world congress of the Communist International at Moscow, charges are being made abroad against the Soviet Government of abetting foreign revolutionaries in their efforts to overthrow existing bourgeois governments. These charges followed the cordial reception accorded to visiting Communists by Joseph Stalin and other Soviet leaders and the prominence given their speeches in the Soviet official press.

Participation of American Communists attracted especial attention here because the question has arisen in Washington of whether the Moscow Government, merely by permitting Americans to participate in the congress, weren't violating the no-propaganda agreement between the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, and President Roosevelt of the United States.

It is even possible that this may serve as the basis for a Washington protest although none has yet been made.

Fascism Opposed

However, the program outlined by Russian Communists for international action has undergone remarkable moderation. The new course is based on the united action of all parties against Fascism and war—a pro-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

New Deal Offers Co-operation With Private Utilities

Plans Hand-in-Hand Work With Them for Rural Electrification

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—The Roosevelt Administration and the private utilities walking down the street hand in hand.

If you saw it you wouldn't believe it.

Considering the utility lobby investigations on Capitol Hill and the Wheeler-Rayburn bill it doesn't sound possible. And yet it happened here—yesterday. Dr. Morris L. Cooke, head of the Rural Electrification Administration—a new-deal baby—and the private utilities concluded an agreement to work hand in hand on a $238,249,000 rural electrification program during the coming fiscal year.

Co-operation Not Pursuit

The tentative agreement calls for co-operation between the Government agency and the same utility holding companies which the Wheeler-Rayburn bill, now pending in Congress, would force out of existence. The REA will finance a construction program which the private utilities themselves will carry out. And the REA will also undertake to make it possible for farmers to purchase electrical equipment cheaply in order that a new market for the produce of the private company may be found.

Just why the Administration is thus pursuing the private utilities with apparently ruthless persistence with the one hand and offering co-operation and cheap money with the other is a simple paradox. The theory, of course, is that the primary objective of the Roosevelt power policy is the cheapest possible electricity to the greatest possible number of people.

Not Exactly Consistent

If strict logic were observed, the Administration, which conceived the TVA experiment and the Wheeler-Rayburn bill, might be expected to seek rural electrification through the medium of public construction and public operation of the new power lines.

But Mr. Cooke was assigned to the task with instruction which required no such policy. He was told to get rural electrification. And at an early stage in the job he came to the conclusion that he could get it most easily by respecting the existing ratio between public and private ownership. Where existing systems are privately owned he decided to co-operate with them and use government money to extend the private system into the rural areas.

Where the existing system is publicly owned, he will co-operate equally there, with the expectation that the ratio between private and public ownership will not be changed in the slightest degree by his program.

The result of some months of work in conformity with these policies bore fruit yesterday when he made public an exchange of letters between his office and a special committee of utility executives. The exchange announced completion of a survey of rural construction programs which might be undertaken during the coming year within the limitations for the spending of PWA funds.

The group then submitted the $238,249,000 program with an offer to begin work immediately subject to two major conditions:

Conditions Laid Down

1. That the Federal Government furnish money to the utilities "at specially low interest rates on long-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Thursday, Aug. 1

Ethiopia—Roosevelt Aids League Efforts

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt today voiced America's hope for settlement of the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia, in direct support of the League Council's efforts in that direction.

His statement specifically committed the United States to nothing except best wishes for peace. But it was given added significance by observers here. The statement may imply, they said, that America will refrain from interference with any form of League action which might be invoked to enforce peace.

Geneva: Impending announcement of an arbitration formula today overlay the scarce-concealed conflict of British and Italian attitudes. Arbitration would then serve as a smoke-screen for backstage negotiations between the major powers concerned.

Addis Abeba: Mass recruiting for the Ethiopian Army in this capital city is reported by the Associated Press. It significantly followed a war council of the high chiefs.

London: The economic clamps were reported tightening around Italy. Producers of coal, copper, tin, nickel, together with ship brokers, are reluctant to sell to Italy, which already owes them much. Coal interests today asked the trade board whether they should continue shipments to Italy.

Roosevelt's statement; formula vs. solution: Page 1.

Strikes—Rayon Strife Ends; Dock Walkout Voted

The labor roster for today, compiled by the Associated Press:

Cleveland, Ohio: "Trouble-Shooter" Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, allowed himself 36 hours to end the two-month rayon strike. At the end of 30 hours, unions and employers signed.

"The corner has been turned for settling labor disputes in this city," he said.

Washington: President Roosevelt has extended for a month the term of the old Labor Relations Board. He will soon appoint a new board to administer the Wagner Labor Disputes Act.

Mobile, Ala.: The local of the International Longshoremen's Association voted to strike today. A company union was said to be favored by steamship officials.

Coinage—Half-Cent and Mill-Piece Idea Rejected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The jokesters cast their shadow before altogether too heavily for the House Coinage Committee, which today rejected the Administration proposal of the issuance of fractional coinage. Half-cent and one mill coins, square and doughnut shape, were proposed to meet the problem caused by sales taxes in many states.

Immediately the imputation of "New Deal money" or "Roosevelt money" arose. It was too much for the Democratic majority.

Manchoukuo—Imperialist Heads Railway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A major victory for Japanese economic aggression in Manchoukuo was recorded today, in the decision to appoint Yosuke Matsuoka as head of the South Manchuria Railway. Matsuoka is a forceful imperialist. He is to become Japan's most potent economic administrator abroad, since the South Manchuria Railway spreads its tentacles into the whole economic structure of that territory.

Mr. Matsuoka will thus play quartermaster to follow up the work of the conquering army. His is the task of key economic engineer in building the prosperous empire with which Japan hopes to complement itself.

Imperialism forges ahead, while conservative financiers frown: Page 5.

Soviets—Try to Raise Sunken U-Boat

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Soviet Government turned its resources today to raising the hulk of the sunken war-time submarine B-3, in which 55 Russian officers, seamen and cadets perished.

The 18-year-old U-boat had been taking part in Baltic fleet maneuvers in the Gulf of Finland last Thursday. Rising from deep water after an under-water cruise, it smashed into a surface vessel. Water poured through a hole in the U-boat's side and it sank immediately.

"All aboard the submarine perished," said the official statement. Ten thousand rubles will be granted to the family of each victim, and pensions as well.

The submarine was of the old "Bars" type, built in 1917 toward the end of Russia's participation in the World War.

German Ships—Sail and Dock Without Incident

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The German liner Deutschland today sailed for abroad and the steamship Europa docked here, both without incident. The Deutschland left without flying the swastica, the National Socialist Party flag which was cut down on the Bremen last week. The Europa docked with 200 policemen guarding the pier.

New York police were roundly praised for their efficiency in handling the Bremen incident, by the managing director of the German line.

Albany, N. Y.: Governor Lehman today referred the State Department to an official New York City report on the Bremen swastica flag incident. This would suffice, he said, in answer to the Department's request for information.

Veterans—British Probe Reich's Repression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The second formal visit of British veterans to Germany took on unexpected political significance today. The British delegation

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Roosevelt Approves League Effort to End African War Threat

Sudden Statement From Washington Couched in General Terms but Expresses Official Hope That Geneva Will Be Successful

President's Unprecedented Action Believed Inspired by Norman Davis

Prospective Arms Embargo Legislation Coupled With Administration's Friendliness Expected to Act as Spur to League Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—President Roosevelt today issued a terse but significant statement backing up the League of Nations in its efforts to avert war between Italy and Ethiopia. This diplomatic step came undoubtedly on the advice of Norman H. Davis, the President's League expert, who is in Washington working hard on neutrality and arms embargo legislation.

It is the first time that the President of the United States has taken such action, and marks a far cry from the days in the last decade when even formal letters from Geneva were regarded with distrust in official circles here, and seldom answered.

The President said, in an entirely unexpected written statement:

"At this moment, when the Council of the League of Nations is assembled to consider ways for composing by pacific means the differences that have arisen between Italy and Ethiopia, I wish to voice the hope of the people and the Government of the United States that an amicable solution will be found and that peace will be maintained."

This expression of American sentiment is just the sort of thing the League of Nations has been imploring from the United States for many years. At the same time rigid American non-interference in the Ethiopian dispute was laid down last week by President Roosevelt and is still the basis of his policy. Today's statement is simply a frank and friendly encouragement to the League without involving the United States directly in the East African affair. While the one-sentence declaration is rigidly non-committal, it would be a logical inference that the United States would place no obstacles in the League's way in imposing sanctions set up by the Covenant in settling the dispute.

Britain Avoids Blockade

Among such obstacles would primarily arise an assertion of American trading rights with both sides. It is significant, therefore, that the Administration is at the same moment seeking from Congress authority to declare an arms embargo on decision by the President. American attempts to run through a sanctions blockade set up by League powers has been claimed to be a chief reason why Great Britain would hang back from such a blockade. London would above all wish to avoid a conflict with Washington on the issue of the freedom of the seas.

Now, with President extending a friendly hand to the League, and seeking arms embargo authority from Congress, the implication is that if a serious crisis arose the United States would be friendly to peace-preserving efforts and that the League powers can go the limit without fear of American impediments.

No Real Dangers Yet

That they will go very far in the present instance is not expected in Washington. And dangers involved in an arms embargo against either Italy or Ethiopia are not taken seriously in the first instance here. Neither power has sought to make great purchases in the United States, Ethiopia being devoid of ready cash or credit, and Italy outfitting itself at home or in Europe.

But if the conflict should extend to a wider plane, serious problems might be presented to the United States, and today's friendly word to Geneva, as well as the prospective arms-embargo authority, might be turning points in the whole relationship between Washington and Europe.

Ambassador-at-Large Davis has been urging some gesture to spur on Geneva in the difficult task that began yesterday. He had hoped to complete an arms embargo resolution in time, but this task proving too complicated, he secured this friendly statement from President Roosevelt.

Geneva could ask for little more from Washington, it is felt here. At the same time, the American gesture appears to do little to solve the thorny problem facing primarily France and Britain. But what little Washington can do, it has done.

League Statesmen Hunt for Formula In African Dispute

Arbitration Commission Likely to Continue If Only as Screen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Aug. 1—Despite the difficulties in which the Council has been immersed, last night and again today, there is a general impression that a formula—though not a solution—of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute will indeed be found.

The only discordant note yesterday was the scarcely veiled threat to widen the debates in certain circumstances, sounded by Britain's delegate, Anthony Eden, and emphasized again in the reply of Italy's delegate, Baron Pompeo Aloisi. The latter said that if the immediate functions of the Council under the May resolution were enlarged and the Council undertook to handle the problem which it had already relegated to the Italo-Ethiopian Arbitration Commission before the commission had finished its work, Italy would not participate.

France Upholds Italy

A resolution prepared by Pierre Laval, France's delegate, originally affirmed the necessity of resuming the task of the suspended commission and defining its limits, largely in the sense demanded by Baron Aloisi, namely excluding territorial considerations in the affair of Ualual. The Council would approve of the appointment of a fifth arbitrator. In its second part the Council would observe the promise of France, England and Italy to engage in conversations on the basis of the Tripartite Treaty of 1906 with a view to the final arrangement.

The British in the course of the conversations asked for modifications, notably: First the introduction of a passage stipulating that if the negotiations failed the Council would take up the matter in its September meeting, and a second clause by which the obligation not to have recourse to arms was recalled by reference to the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of 1928.

Commission as Screen

The real point of the proposal is not that it carries on beyond the date of Aug. 25 as set in the covering resolutions into September but rather that it set the commission going again largely as a screen for real negotiations by the great powers under the 1906 treaty. In effect the Geneva meetings are concerned only

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

British Ex-Soldiers In Germany Checking On Stahlhelm Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 1—A new British ex-servicemen's delegation arrives at Berlin today from London to accept the general invitation extended by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler that foreign ex-servicemen should "come and see for themselves" the true position of wartime soldiers in Germany.

Four men—a truck driver, builder's foreman, clerk and jobless miner—will discuss with Franz Seldte, Minister of Labor, the recent disbanding of the Stahlhelm, Germany's ex-servicemen's organization. They will also investigate the statement by the previous British ex-soldier delegation that half of the men in the concentration camps are ex-servicemen.

The new delegation follows the visit of a picked group from the British Legion. The men who form the new, unofficial delegation represent the British rank and file. During the war one was an aircraftsman, one a lance corporal and one a prisoner of war in Germany. Only one is a member of the British Legion.

The delegation hopes to visit concentration camps and talk with both supervisors and those detained. Before returning, they expect to study the position of workingmen's organizations.

Washington Attitude Pleasing to London, But Not Surprising

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The United States Government's disapproval of war is welcomed by Great Britain, Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary, declared in the House of Commons today.

"It was with the greatest satisfaction, although without surprise," said Sir Samuel, "that I noticed the condemnation by the American Government of any possible recourse to war.

"Throughout this difficult controversy, I have tried to keep the American Government fully informed of the attitude of the British Government and of the gravity with which we regard the issues at stake. . . .

"The Government is fully conscious of our obligations under treaties and the (League) Covenant and steadfastly intends to hold to them."

Boston Day . . . Billboards, Strikes, Insure, Relief . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

moving that all action on the billboard be disregarded and that the status of the billboard report be as if it had never been acted on. This motion was carried unanimously. The billboard report will now be acted on tomorrow.

The bill provides that billboard advertising be controlled by a state commission. Opposition to the measure pivots largely around the contention that the Donnelly Advertising Company, managed by Edward Donnelly, son-in-law of Governor Curley, would be the principal beneficiary.

Insurance—Guest Rider Bill Signed by Governor

Hope was in sight today for lower insurance rates for Massachusetts motorists. Chief cause of high rates for insurance has been charged to guest riders of drivers. This point, with several other radical changes, was the basis for the Curley-DeCelles insurance bill defeated this session.

With the defeat went all hope of lower rates. In fact, the present system promised higher rates next year. But since the whole DeCelles bill could not be passed, the section calling for no recovery by guests from the driver in case of injury was put up as a separate bill. It passed with little trouble.

Today Governor Curley signed the "guest rider" bill, making it law. No more will guest riders be able to bring suits on the slightest provocation, thereby making a huge state total of insurance payments.

Said the Governor, "This bill will cause a slight reduction in next year's insurance rates. If the Legislature will approve the rest of my insurance program the rates will be down 25 per cent in 1937."

Consumer—He's the Big Topic at Harvard School

Harvard's alert summer school continues its examination of current doctrines this week, sifting chaff from wheat, looking for sound growths in the midst of a depression-fostered garden of schemes and theories.

Today Stuart Chase, economist and author, met searching students in a symposium of questions and answers which took up that new man of importance, Nimble Consumer.

This afternoon Mr. Chase showed how the consumer, once the football of a system which lived to produce, is now blandished with sales talk, feted with co-operatives wanting him to join, made head man of the whole show.

This lecture series, one of a number to beguile summer students from their afternoon pursuits of research, sightseeing and sculling on the Charles, has been engineered by Mr. Chase into Economies of Abundance, then through Prophecies of Public Works Priming, and now down to Consumer's Paradise.

[A Stuart Chase interview, wherein he advocates widespread planned projects to prime the pump of recovery, may be found on this same page.]

Strikes—Uxbridge Company Reopens One Mill

The Uxbridge Worsted Company has six New England mills, 3000 employees and the vast majority of them are on strike. Today the management is making an experiment. It reopened the mill in Lowell, employing about 400 persons.

Whether or not the Lowell plant remains in Massachusetts or goes South will depend, according to Harold J. Walker, general manager of the company, on how many workers report on the job. Anxiously mill foremen counted the men as they came through the gate and when the final whistle there were 150.

The management said there were sufficient on hand to run a single shift; labor blandly said: "But you haven't got your loom-fixers back and no mill can operate without loom-fixers."

Other views of the variegated labor picture revealed: Violence in the form of tear gas before the Beggs and Cobb tannery in Winchester, Mass. This violence of last night is reverberating today with charges by union officials against Police Chief William H. Rogers. He is alleged to have fired into a group of pickets without sufficient cause.

At Webster, Mass., the Tiffany Woolen Mills slammed their doors shut, leaving 200 employees on the outside. Reason: Demand of United Textile Workers' Union for increased wages.

At Shelton, Conn., more than 100 women employees of the United Shirt and Blouse Company struck against proposed wage reductions.

Principal cause of these disturbances is to be traced to the blanket demand of the United Textile Workers for wage increases ranging from 5 to 40 per cent. Already, the union states, 60 per cent of the New England woolen mills have complied. Consequently labor has called off the threatened general strike, but has set about fomenting a series of guerrilla strikes.

Relief—Federal Program Begins to Unfold

The $4,800,000,000 Juggernaut of the federal works relief program is beginning to rumble through the streets of Massachusetts. The first task—that of mobilizing the working force for the program—started today. The Massachusetts State Employment Service, in co-operation with the National Employment Service, started checking the list of relief recipients for May, 1935, against the registrations in the employment services.

The first army of workers under the works relief banner will be recruited from relief recipients. Those receiving relief in May but not registered at the employment offices will be asked to do so in order that they may be the first served.

M. J. McCartin, Massachusetts State re-employment director, issues a warning, however, for relief recipients not to rush to register at the employment offices, since confusion would be confounded by confusion in such an event. Orderly procedure for registration through the local ERA offices has been provided.

Already the list of May relief recipients has disclosed 100,000 persons. Of course these lists will be sifted for the employables. There is bound to be sharp protest from organized labor, which takes the position that giving priority to relief recipients is to penalize the man who through superhuman effort has kept off relief.

Schools—Holmes Talks on Courses of the Future

Vast new adventures, as thrilling as a search for the fabled Golden Fleece, and as valuable in their effect on future generations, await those who would map out the uncharted seas of future public school courses, declared Dean Henry W. Holmes of Harvard's graduate school of education, speaking to the summer school last night.

The new potentialities in the use of moving pictures and radio, the problems presented by the changing hues of the economic picture, all lend zest to the priceless privilege of making life more meaningful to America's youth, he said.

The uncharted course can be already dimly sighted, he continued. It winds its way among new understandings of money, credit, thrift, public expenditures, tariffs. History in less narrow terms must be taught, the effect of new inventions on modern civilization, wider views of the universe—all these await the close attention of master mariners of educational planning, concluded Dean Holmes.

Gallo—Alleged Extortion Letter Writer Held

Joseph K. Gallo, youthful Salem High School athlete, charged with sending extortion letters to Walter E. Poor, wealthy Salem resident, was scheduled for arraignment in Federal Court this afternoon. His bail was set at $25,000. He has retained Guy Richards, Salem attorney, as counsel.

Job Insurance—M. I. T. Head Hits Plan House Passes

When labor and capital speak out for or against any specific unemployment insurance scheme, the public is likely to sniff and charge that their utterances are merely ax-grinding. Today Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke out against the pooled unemployment insurance plan, passed by the House yesterday. He spoke not as a businessman, not as a laborer, but as a student of the subject, and, therefore insisted he should be exempted from suspicion of ax-grinding.

Against the pool scheme of insurance whereby all industrial concerns would contribute to a general state pool, he brought the following indictments:

1. It is questionable if it will be held constitutional.

2. It would lay undue burden on efficient enterprises that do not create unemployment and give undue advantage to the inefficient plants whose operations are unstable.

3. It might lead to a dole.

He recommended: Unemployment reserves maintained by each plant separately, the costs determined by the degree of stability each concern could maintain.

Boston Events

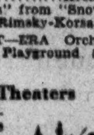
Tonight

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—8:30.
"Academic Festival" overture..Brahms
Ninth Symphony, second movement, Beethoven
Variations on Austrian Hymn..Haydn
Fifth Hungarian Dance........Brahms
"Siegfried Idyll" ....Wagner
"The Banjo" ....Gottschalk
"The Old Refrain"...........Kreisler
"Dance of the Clowns" from "Snow Maiden" ....Rimsky-Korsakov

BROOKLINE CONCERT—ERA Orchestra plays in Dean Road Playground Shell. 8:15.

Near-By Summer Theaters



DENNIS—"Ode to Liberty." Adapted from the French by Sidney Howard. With Ina Claire. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

WEST FALMOUTH—"The Curtain Rises," by Benjamin Kaye. With Louise Groody. Beach Theater. 8:30.

WESTFORD—"Uncle Tom's Cabin." Directed by Gordon Giffen of the Yale University Theater. Lake Shore Theater. 8:30.

MARSHFIELD HILLS—"Passing Brompton Road," by Jevan Brandon-Thomas. Directed by Arthur Holman. Marshfield Hills Theater. 8:30.

MAGNOLIA—"Private Lives," by Noel Coward. With Muriel Kirkland. Oceanside Theater. 8:30.

COHASSET—"Accent on Youth." With Kenneth McKenna and Claudia Morgan. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

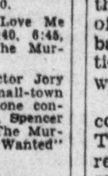
EXETER—Joe E. Brown in "Alibi Ike." 2, 4:55, 7:50. "Vagabond Lady."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Smart Girl." Two girls, Ida Lupino and Gail Patrick, in love with one man, Kent Taylor. Fenway, 1:10, 3:44, 6:18, 8:52. Paramount, 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35. "Silk Hat Kid." Two men, one of them Lew Ayres, in love with one girl, Mae Clarke.

KEITH'S—"The 39 Steps," with Robert Donat. By John Buchan, new Governor-General of Canada. Peace-time spying story 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "The Murder Man."

STATE—"Party Wire." With Victor Jory and Jean Arthur caught in small-town gossip inspired by overheard phone conversations. 12:50, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55. Spencer Tracy as a crime reporter in "The Murder Man." Tomorrow: "Woman Wanted" and "The Black Room."



FINE ARTS—Jimmy Savo in the Hecht-MacArthur film "Once in a Blue Moon." 1, 2:50, 4:30, 6:20, 8, 9:45. "Irish Melody." "Beautiful Granada." "Wise Little Hen," cartoon

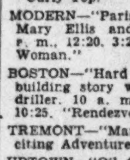
METROPOLITAN—Dick Powell and the Warner Brothers musical comedy forces in "Broadway Gondolier." 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. Stage: Fred Allen's "Town Hall Tonight" radio contest winners. Tomorrow: Shirley Temple and John Boles in "Curly Top."

MODERN—"Paris in the Spring," with Mary Ellis and Tullio Carminati. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "Front Page Woman."

BOSTON—"Hard Rock Harrigan." Tunnel-building story with George O'Brien as a driller. 10 a. m., 12:29, 2:58, 5:27, 7:56, 10:25. "Rendezvous at Midnight."

TREMONT—"Man of Aran" and "One Exciting Adventure." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—"Oil for the Lamps of China," 1, 4, 7, 10. "Ladies Love Danger."



COOLIDGE CORNER—"Under the Pampas Moon," 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Hoosier Schoolmaster."

UNIVERSITY—Will Rogers in "Doubting Thomas," 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. Ann Harding in "The Flame Within."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Going Places" with Lowell Thomas; "The Kids in the Shoe," color cartoon; sixth episode of "Lost City"; "Killing the Killer," mongoose and cobra; Leon Russell, reptile collector, present in person; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

NEGRO ERA CIVIC THEATER—"The Reverend Takes His Text." Negro ERA Orchestra. Grant M. E. Church, 135 Vernon Street.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CIVIC ORCHESTRA—Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Italian Paintings. 11 a. m.

Chase Builds a New Flywheel For Recovery in Harvard Talk

A new scheme of public projects, unprecedented in scope and financed by nationalized non-interest-bearing credit, to pull America out of depression and keep her out, was advocated today by Stuart Chase, economist and author.

Maintaining that recovery's well-worn flywheel, the heavy industries, had cracked beyond repair, Mr. Chase, who is lecturing at Harvard's economic symposium this week, declared that a substitute wheel of national works should be considered "must legislation" of the first order.

The chief fallacy besetting American efforts to revive prosperity is the assumption that "things will be all right when the heavy industries get started," Mr. Chase maintained. Heavy industries will never re-exert their old pull, he declared, for they are no longer profit-making businesses. A new pull must be added to their enfeebled efforts, he said, and that pull is to be found nowhere but in a new all-embracing program of public works. These would include reforestation, soil-repairing, education, leisure-training, sanitation, and a host of others.

Need for Expansion

"We are not today in an emergency situation," he said. "People think that if things can be tided over, if people can only be fed and clothed for a time, business will revive through the renewed activity of our steel mills, our heavy goods factories, our railroads. They think then recovery will come, tempered of course by certain reforms in banking, holding companies, taxation. But there are reasons why this won't happen."

A business to make profits must continue to expand, he declared. The capital goods enterprises have reached the limit of their expansion, and as a result they are standing still or losing ground, he maintained.

"We have over-built production," he said. "With excess factories, excess man power, excess production and curtailed foreign trade, other industries may find themselves following the railroads and coal mines in being taken over at least partially by the Government. If this is to be avoided, some new ways of using their increasing products must be devised."

New Pump Primer

Here, he said, is where the new "fly-wheel" comes in. A permanent public works sector, spending $15,000,000,000 or $20,000,000,000 a year, would take up the slack left by the abdication of the heavy industries from their role as pump primer, he maintained. Such a program would carry industry over the low spots and at the same time go far to keep the whole system on an even keel, if given judicious management. He painted a glowing picture of results to accrue. Jobs would spring up in all parts of the nation, a demand for products of every sort in the various projects would permanently take care of overproduction troubles, and the benefits in improvements in the American scene would be tremendous, he said.

And the projects would not be lacking in jobs to work on, he said. Not only would the scheme cover the ordinary concept of public works—the bridges, the roads, the sewers, but it would spread to housing, slum clearance, soil erosion prevention, forestation, recreation. He pointed out that there are eleven million homes in America which require rebuilding and he told of the grim necessity of soil projects at this time, with millions of acres of fertile land each year being carried down the Mississippi river, and soil erosion of various sorts discovered in tremendous inroads in such unexpected places as New Jersey, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Sees Educational Advance

Sanitation would be extended under such a program to the two-fifths of America which does not have adequate water or sewer systems; recreation would expand to take care of the thousands finding new leisure thereby escaping the pressure of the industrial machine, and education could move forward until high school training became the commonplace educational requirement, Mr. Chase explained.

"This program would turn the 'rough and tumble' development of America to an orderly planning," he said. "Of course private industry would continue, but it would be supplemented, aided and abetted by these new means to distribute the plenty brought about by America's tremendous capacity to produce."

Questioned as to the means of financing such a gigantic massing of men and materials, Mr. Chase stated that it could only be done by a more complete nationalizing of finance. It cannot be done by creation of more public debt, he stoutly maintained, declaring that such a course would lead only to a wild inflation with everyone being harmed in the end. Methods of this new nationalizing of finance would not differ much from the present trend, he said, for they would include income taxes in the higher brackets, which would prevent savings from piling up with no opportunity of investment.

Non-Interest Bonds

The new part of the financing would be a more complete nationalizing of credit, he said. The Federal Government would set up a huge revolving fund of some twenty or so billion dollars which it would lend without interest to state and municipal governments for their enterprises. They in turn would give non-interest bearing bonds amortized over the life of the improvement. The non-interest bearing feature would, he declared, mean that the community's load in repayment would be just about half what is today under the interest-bearing system of private lending.

"Communities would pay for their projects through paying off the loans," he said. "If the project is housing, they could get their loan-payments in rent. If the project produces no money, they would pay by taxing the community. But with the non-profit lending, taxation would be cut in two.'

Guide to Recovery?

By a Staff Artist

Stuart Chase

He Saw the Road Out of Depression in Harvard Lecture

Step Taken to Push Rural Electricity In Massachusetts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The relief administration was asked today by Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts to submit at once to the rural electrification division the recent electrification survey conducted in the Bay State by FERA engineers.

Mr. Casey said the electrification problem in rural communities of central Massachusetts merited attention. Pointing out there were many generating stations, and a surplus of power in Massachusetts, he said he hoped to have certain areas permeated with transmission lines, with co-operative groups organized to enter into contracts with power companies at wholesale rates for the purchase of power and maintenance of operation.

Mr. Casey said he would take up the matter of rural electrification in Massachusetts with ERA officials as soon as the FERA survey had been studied.

"Rural electrification," he said, "would be a particular advantage to dairymen throughout central massachusetts."

What's Going On In the Arts

The New Motion Pictures

ANOTHER English film, "The 39 Steps," is submitted for Bostonians' approval at the Keith Memorial. There has been a deal of cheering in England over this Gaumont-British production, adapted from Lord Tweedsmuir's novel. Oddly enough, over there they seem to feel that when they have approximated the Hollywood standard they have done a good job. So they have, by the Hollywood standard. This item is a conventional spy-murder mystery, well directed and photographed. The fact that Robert Donat is the star will no doubt be enough to make it a success with the distaff side of audiences. By the same token, Madeline Carroll ought to win the suffrage of the weaker sex.

The story has to do with the adventures of a Canadian officer who goes to the aid of a girl spy. She is killed in his flat, and while he is trying to foil the foreign spies he is obliged also to dodge the British police. The situation is complicated by his being handcuffed during part of the flight to a beautiful girl. The possibilities are evident, and Alfred Hitchcock, directing, has taken advantage of them. There is some good acting also by Godfrey Tearle, Peggy Ashcroft, John Laurie and Wylie Watson.

The RKO-Boston offers a double bill consisting of "Rendezvous at Midnight," a murder mystery with Ralph Bellamy and Valerie Hobson featured, and "Hard Rock Harragon," starring George O'Brien. The murder piece is singularly uninteresting. The other item is another of those hard-boiled, he-men stories, dealing with a feud between Mr. O'Brien and Fred Kohler, bosses of a tunnel-digging job, with Irene Hervey as the feminine lead.

At the Fine Arts, "Once in a Blue Moon" began yesterday its announced three-day run, with balloting by the audience to determine whether it shall stay longer. The vote after the first showing yesterday afternoon was 93 for and 76 against.

Lunar Year Shorter

The Muhammadan year is a lunar one, about 11 days shorter than the Christian.

Police Keep Peace In Putnam Strike

PUTNAM, Conn., Aug. 1 (AP)—A heavy detail of Putnam police was pressed into action today when a meeting of 250 employees of the Putnam Woolen Co., comprising the newly-formed Independent League, suddenly was interrupted by the entrance upon the scene of a similar number of union members of Local 2223 of the United Textile Workers of America.

While the police were taking every precaution to avoid any disorder, spokesmen for the two factions announced there was "no ill feeling between them" and "they were working for the common purpose of bringing to an end the six-weeks strike" at the mill which is affiliated with the Uxbridge Worested Co.

Two More Injunctions Against AAA Taxes

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 1 (AP)—Two more New Hampshire concerns today were granted temporary injunctions against the collection of AAA processing taxes in federal court.

The Exeter Manufacturing Company, of Exeter and Pittsfield, a textile manufacturing company, and the White-Washburn Co., Inc., of Hinsdale, a paper concern, filed the petitions.

New Hampshire to Check Up Number of Men Able to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 1—Officials of the state department of welfare and relief are sensing a grain of comfort over the result of a survey for June, indicating a letdown in unemployment for the month. From all available sources, it was revealed that about the State as a whole, and excepting a few communities failing to report, direct relief was being furnished 8849 able-bodied persons.

Of that number 1891 were being furnished aid, plus partial employment, and 1398 had part-time jobs, from which wages received were not enough to provide sustenance. Strictly in relief terms, there were 5660 not employed and on relief rolls.

County supervisors have received instructions from relief department officials to take a census concerning employables, 16 years of age or over. Such lists will be used for comparison with federal lists on file in the state and federal employment division.

The survey will be as complete as that of the federal census in 1930, listing names, address, age, sex, occupation if any, and other facts necessary for investigators in giving relief or placing in employment.

The administration of New Hampshire's relief measure has apparently struck a snag not anticipated by the sponsors of the bill passed by an overwhelmingly unanimous vote at the last session of the General Court. Passed as a substitute measure repealing the bill sponsored by Gov. John G. Winant, and returning the authority to town and county agencies instead of vesting relief administration in a centralized board, the differences in opinion now center in the provisions of the statute regarding "hiring and firing" of investigators employed by county commissioners.

Neither the officials of the State board of relief nor the several boards of county commissioners are completely in accord as to the intent of several clauses in the law, and in the present impasse an interpretation of the law will be requested of the State's law department.

No hint ever has been made in this state of collusion or misapplication of funds on the part of those selected to carry out the provisions of relief measures, either in the present statute passed by the last General Court or the law passed in Governor Winant's administration.

A heavy crop of high quality of New Hampshire native raspberries, a distinct return toward normal of the peach crop in central and southwestern valleys of the state and a general excellence in garden and farm products are among the encouraging reports received during the week from the State Department of Agriculture.

Andrew L. Felker commissioner, stated that the hay and corn crops will be far in excess of other years, that pastures are feeding live stock this year at least 40 per cent better than for several years, and corn for ensilage is expected to fill silos to overflowing. The apple crop promises to be good in quantity and quality, and there is little if any complaint from any of the farmers, now that regulation as to production and prices for milk and cream has been established.

The Department of Agriculture has just finished a campaign of extermination of the tent caterpillar, more than 1000 miles of state highway having been traversed in removing the webs and oil-spraying to prevent a recurrence.

CCC camps in New Hampshire have proven a boon in carrying forward many projects, which but for this source of help might have remained in abeyance, according to John H. Foster, chief of the forestry department.

"In one of the greatest needs of the state, viz., different sanitary arrangements and a new bath house at Hampton Beach, we shall probably make use of the CCC men at the Dover camp, with the possibility of having the services of the men all winter."

The state forester has in mind projects which will call for the road construction up Mt. Kearsarge and for the building of a road from second Connecticut Lake to the Canadian border. Work on these two projects would be almost prohibitive but for the services of the campers. New camps are to be set up at once.

All the State resources are pledged by Gov. H. Styles Bridges to "participate actively and directly in every effort to promote the security, welfare and livelihood of its industries and its people," through action of the Governor and Council in ordering an immediate study of the textile situation. Advisory committees of the State Planning Board are now at work making a survey unlike anything that has been undertaken in the past two years. With full knowledge of water power resources, where workers are available and property ready for occupancy, Governor Bridges is convinced that a speedy readjustment can be effected.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy weather tonight and Friday, possibly with a shower tonight; not quite so warm Friday afternoon; moderate west and northwest winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy, possibly local showers tonight and in east portion Friday; slightly warmer on extreme east coast tonight; not so warm in west portion tonight.

New Hampshire: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; not so warm in south portion tonight; Friday partly cloudy, not so warm.

Vermont: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; not so warm tonight, Friday not so warm.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, possibly local showers tonight and in southeast portion Friday; not so warm in northeast portion Friday.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy, possibly local showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy; possibly showers tonignt and Friday; not quite so warm tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds, shifting to west and northwest, over north portion Friday; weather partly overcast, possibly with local showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	86	Minneapolis	74	98
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	78	94
Chicago	80	90	New York	74	84
Denver	68	88	Norfolk	76	88
Helena	58	84	Philadelphia	78	84
Jacksonville	78	92	St. Louis	84	98
Kansas City	82	102	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	60	82	Washington	78	92
Miami	84	90			

A—8 a. m. Aug. 1.
B—Maximum July 31.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 1:26 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Friday 1:37 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

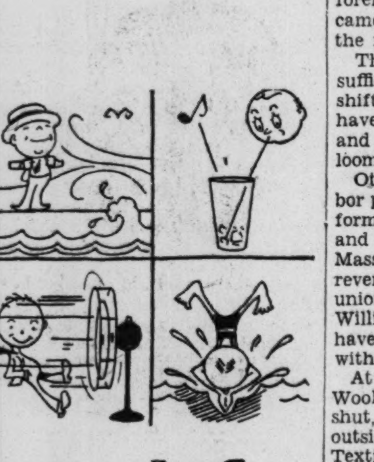
MANHATTAN IS AN ISLAND SURROUNDING THE TAFT
Tens of thousands of travel-wise folk everywhere are singing the praises of this great modern hotel for its high C's — Comfort Courtesy Convenience. Central location.
2000 rooms, with bath, from $2.50
HOTEL TAFT
ALFRED LEWIS Manager
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK

Ten Guesses (51)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; Lincoln sent Francis Preston Blair to tender to Lee the command of the United States Army, but the offer was declined.
2—No; the increases have been defeated in 20 states. Five states (Connecticut, Delaware, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania) accepted rises, and in three states the matter is still being debated.
3—No; Mt. McKinley rises 20,299 feet, and Europe's highest peak, Mt. Elbrus, rises 18,465 feet.
4—No; a French painter.
5—No; it is 86 feet below sea level.
6—No; she was the wife of Abraham.
7—Yes.
8—No.
9—No; a predicate should agree with its subject, and the subject ("way") is singular. "Show," therefore, should be "shows." Note that the linking of words to a subject by "as well as" does not change the number of the subject.
10—Yes.

Rogers Peet



Cool-Wool

Our Summer suits of cool wool combine the cooling virtues of sea breezes, iced drinks, electric fans and ocean baths, all-in-one.

Zephyr-light worsteds—full of tiny airholes to let the body breathe.

Rogers Peet-tailored, so we can guarantee that they will always fit and hang well, and never look messy.

Our famous Forecaster* Tropicals are $45.

Finest English tropicals, $65.
Imported wool crashes, $55.

Palm Beach Suits, $15.75.

Constant reinforcements have kept our stock in good shape.

The unusual size as well as the usual—plus the courteous attention of Rogers Peet's expert fitters.

Palm Beach dinner jackets, $12.
Black Palm Beach dress trousers, $5.50.

CLEAR-AWAY SPECIALS

95 and $1 Ties	65c
$1.35 to $2 Ties	85c
$2 to $3.50 Ties	1.15
$2.50 and $3 Shirts	1.85
$3.50 to $5 Shirts	2.35
$2.50 to $5 Pajamas	1.95
$1.50 to $3 Socks	1.15
$5 Panamas	3.95
$10 Panamas	5.95
$35 Monte Cristi Panamas	17.50
$3 Straws	1.95
$4 and $5 Straws	2.95

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
5 NEW YORK STORES: Fifth Ave. at 41st St. / Broadway at 35th St. / Broadway at 13th St. / B'way at Warren St. / B'way at Liberty St.
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

NEW YORK CITY

TODAY

Today a woman's "crowning glory" is approved or criticized by the way her hair is cut and set. At the salons of CHARLES DEUTSCH a coiffure is created just for "you," true to the mode, and still loyal to your facial contour. His men are artists; some women call them sculptors. His permanent waves are carried to Europe and other far places of the world—they give long and continued satisfaction and look as lovely as Nature's own. We ask you to phone for an appointment.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Meredith Willson	Baseball game	Description of af-
5:15	Agriculture talk	and orchestra	Howell and Wright	ternoon's sporting
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Matinee Musicale.	"Jack Armstrong"	events by report-
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Vocalist; news	Tito Guizar	ers and speakers.
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Barrett's Orchestra	Features; news	Studio features	Cowboy songs
6:30	News; features	Musical programs.	Minute Men	Russian orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC soloist	Features; talk	and chorus
7:00	Dinner concert	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	Musical Moments	Sports comment	Buddy Clark, songs
7:30	Male quartet	After Dinner Revue	Soloist; organ	Dailey's Orchestra
7:45	McGoogie Family	News sketches	Boake Carter, news	Organist
8:00	Nickelodeon: comedy	Rudy Vallee and	Merry-Go-Round	Golf lesson
8:15	and music	His Connecticut	Kate Smith Mu-	Terry O'Toole
8:30	Tenor soloist	Yankees, with	sic; soloists and	Concert pianist
8:45	Hendrik W. Van Loon	guest artists	orchestra	Short story
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Manhattan Choir.	Band concert from
9:15	dramatic sketch	Frank McIntyre;	"Town Talks"	Grant Park
9:30	Goldman Band Con-	soloists; skit;	Marty May, co-	Dance music
9:45	cert from N. Y. Univ.	Haenschen's Band	median; sketches	News Service
10:00	NBC Symphony Or-	Paul Whiteman's	Heidt's Brigadiers:	Al Starita and his
10:15	chestra, Frank Black,	Orchestra; Lou	soloists; orchestra	orchestra
10:30	conductor; Light	Holtz; soloists;	Studio speaker	Hogan's Orchestra
10:45	Opera numbers	male quartet	Spotlight Revue	Prima's Orchestra
11:00	Reports; feature	Forecasts; news	News Service	Sign off
11:15	Jewish Hour	Sports; organist	Starita's Orchestra	
11:30	Joe Rines and his	National Forum;	Ted Florito and	
11:45	orchestra	Wash. speaker	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia": reading network fan mail.
11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "Sketchbook" with Christopher Morley; soloists; Johnny Green's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; Georgia Coleman; Ruth Etting; Nichols's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel": musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell; Frances Dee, Francis Lederer in "The Gay Deception."
9:00 WBZ, Daudet's play, "L'Arlesienne," with music.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:30 WEEI, "Circus Nights": Joe Cook; Tim and Irene; soloists; orchestra.

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

arrived in Berlin, on invitation of Reichsführer Hitler, "to see for themselves" how veterans fare under the National Socialist regime.

They will sift reasons for Germany's closing up the Steel Helmet veterans organization during the recent drive on non-National Socialist groups. They hope to test a rumor that many veterans are in concentration camps.

Polar Air Line—Russia Discloses Plans

MOSCOW (AP)—Plans for a passenger air line across the north pole between Russia and the United States were revealed today by Otto Schmidt, head of the Northern Sea Route Department.

He said such plans would be based on whether the forthcoming flight of Sigmund Levaneffsky and two companions is successful. Two years of trial flights and other preparations would be required before a line could be put into operation.

Schmidt said the start probably would be made from a military airfield, perhaps tomorrow.

Homesteads—Project for Jewish Families Starts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J.—Work is scheduled to begin today on the cooperative community project in Millstone Township, near here, which is designed for 200 families, most of whom will come from the garment industry in New York City.

The site covers more than 1000 acres, each house on one acre of land. A part of the land, purchased at a cost of $96,000, will be devoted to cooperative farming, and the first crop of apples and potatoes is now being gathered. It is designed primarily for Jewish homesteaders and will be financed through an allotment of $850,000 advanced by the subsistence homesteads division of the Department of Agriculture and $500 contributed by each family in the colony.

ERA—Dropping of Employees Announced

WASHINGTON—Nearly half of the 16,600 employees in the resettlement administration will be gradually dropped from the pay roll by Director Rexford G. Tugwell. Most of the cuts will come in the large rural rehabilitation unit of the ERA.

Meanwhile, a count of noses in Washington revealed a vast and still growing federal bureaucracy, despite efforts to curtail. In May, the pay roll included 712,112 persons; or 145,126 more than when President Roosevelt took office. Even though the NRA was skeletonized, only a fourth of its employees left federal employ.

Easy to hire, hard to fire: Page 1.

Gold—Amended Bill Allows Suits to Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—So amended that gold clause suits now filed in the courts or that may be filed in the next six months will stand, the Senate Banking Committee yesterday reported the Administration's gold suit legislation.

The amendments were sponsored by Senator William G. McAdoo (D) of California, former Secretary of the Treasury, and greatly weaken the authority asked by President Roosevelt to bar the doors of the courts to challenges to his monetary policy. All existing suits will be permitted to stand, including two embarrassing ones now in the court of claims, and for the next six months open season would be allowed. The committee vote was by 11 to 7. An amendment prolonging these legal privileges until six months after the maturity date of the bonds in question was rejected. Senate action on the bill will be sought immediately.

Rumor Campaign Idea of Ad Man

(Continued from Page 1)

conferees being opposed to the mandatory "death sentence" while the Senate group is firmly in favor.

A third incident in the explosive utility situation was testimony before the House lobby committee that Bernard B. Robinson, Chicago securities dealer, talked over the telephone last Sunday night with Howard C. Hopson, then and still a missing witness wanted by the Senate committee to give facts about Associated Gas & Electric Company lobby activities. Mr. Hopson is considered the only man who can really tell the inside information about the A. G. E. system, although he does not rank as an official of the company.

Cramer Admits Suggestion

The "whispering campaign" testimony developed before the Senate committee when Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, chairman, asked Mr. Cramer if he had suggested such a campaign to the Electric Bond and Share Company as one means of defeating the Wheeler-Rayburn bill.

"That's one of the things I suggested," Cramer replied, explaining that he wanted to institute a "sound, educational campaign" and that he wanted it to be "analagous to the campaign against Mr. Hoover."

Senator Black asked:

"Did you have any basis for attempting to create an impression in the minds of the people of this country that their President was insane?"

"None whatever," Cramer replied.

"Have you ever seen the President?" Black shouted.

"No," Cramer said

"Had you ever seen anyone who saw him?"

"No."

"Did you think such a thing was true?"

"I think there was something wrong," Cramer replied.

"What?" Black asked.

"Well, there's so much confusion down here," Cramer said.

"You knew it was false, didn't you?"

"I don't know."

Part of a Series

The "whispering campaign" suggestion was "No. 3" in the list sent to Mr. Groesbeck.

It read:

"'A whispering campaign designed to create popular suspicion that the New Dealers and especially the New-Dealer-in-Chief are either incompetent or insane, discrediting them in the same way that Michaelson so successfully discredited Hoover.'"

Mr. Cramer said he now thought the suggestion was "unsound," and should not have been included.

"I wrote that letter back in March," he said, "and I don't think the 'whispering campaign' began until about a month ago." Senator Black submitted newspaper and magazine articles appearing in June which said the President had been asked to a press conference to quiet reports that he was in poor health.

Mr. Cramer testified he made the suggestion and numerous others, including one for a "congressional investigation of the 'Brain Trusters' as a stockholder in the company.

Committeemen said there was no evidence that Mr. Groesbeck or his subordinates approved it.

"Very shortly after I wrote the letter," the witness said, "I thought I'd eliminate the suggestion for a 'whispering campaign.' I didn't approve of it."

Others Backed Plan

"But you were too late," commented Senator Lewis Schwellenbach, (D) of Washington. "The Electric Bond & Share and other power companies had already started this malicious campaign."

"Not that I know of," Cramer replied.

"But you wrote this plan on March 28 and showed this letter to other stockholders and they wrote to the Electric Bond Share urging that it be adopted," Black said.

"That's right," Cramer replied.

Utilities Bill Thought To Be Unconstitutional

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—An opinion by former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson's law firm which questions the constitutionality of the Wheeler-Rayburn bill was released Tuesday by the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, a public utilities holding company.

"If Congress has the power sought to be exercised in either the Senate or the House drafts of the Wheeler-Rayburn bill," said the opinion, prepared by the firm of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts, "then there would be no business which would not be subject to the exercise of the power of Congress over interstate commerce, irrespective of how local such business might be."

Both drafts of the bill, the opinion said, "clearly offend against the constitutional division of powers between Congress and the states recently enunciated by the Supreme Court in the NRA case."

President and Party Enjoy Night Picnic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — President Roosevelt went on a picnic last night taking with him Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Under Secretary and Mrs. Charles West of the Department of the Interior; Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, and the Misses Margerite Lehand and Grace Tully, his private secretaries.

They went to Sugarloaf Mountain, in nearby Maryland. Possibly the extreme paucity of the White House larder—the temporary kitchen can only turn out three meals at a time—dictated the picnic.

Vermont Legion Opens Convention

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Aug. 1 (AP)—The 40 and 8 held sway today as the Vermont department, American Legion, opened its seventeenth annual state convention, a three-day affair. Coincident with the Legion convention was the sixteenth annual meeting of the Vermont Legion Auxiliary.

Registration of delegates and a meeting of the executive committee was the Legion program for today, while the 40 and 8 opened up the less businesslike sessions with a banquet, parade, dance and midnight review.

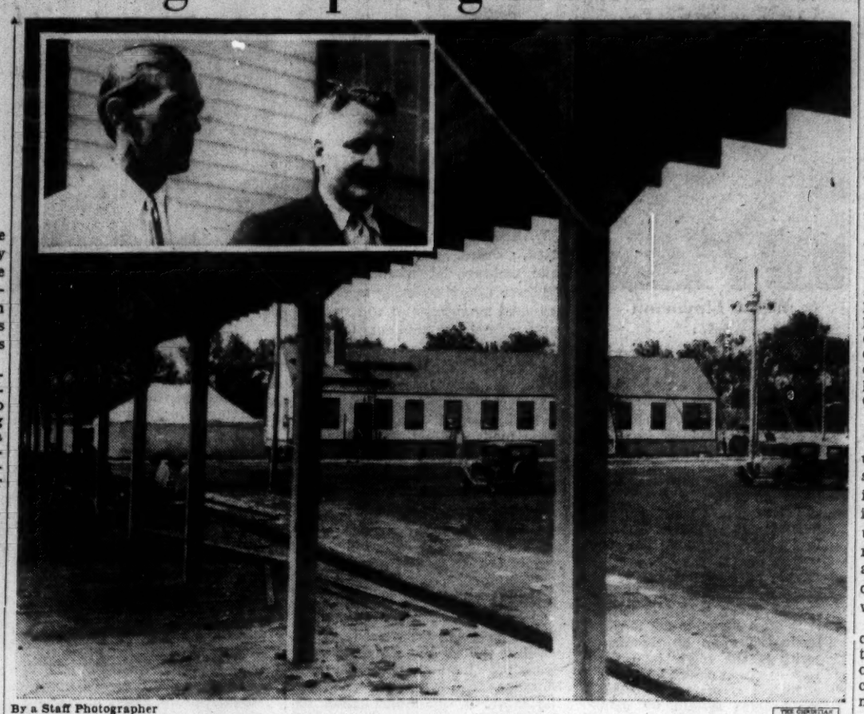
Northampton Hopes For Rayon Activities

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 1 (AP)—The authorization by the United States District Court for the Rayon Industries, Inc., to borrow $20,000 is believed here to mean that the local subsidiary of the company, the College Weavers, will reopen and that the 76 former employees of the company will receive back pay.

The controlling organization is now in the hands of a receiver and it is believed that a reorganization will be effected and operations here resumed. The company also controls the College Throwsters at Haydenville. It is estimated that $11,000 is due in back wages.

Farmers Gathering for Opening of New Market

Cambridge center all ready to cater to needs of metropolitan Boston in great area arranged for all activities of wholesale buying and selling and spaces for 1000 farmers.



By a Staff Photographer

Inset, Left to Right—Luke S. Ollis, General Manager of New Marketing Center in Cambridge; George Cotton, Superintendent, Below—A View of the Administration Building and Men at Work on the Receiving Platform

Boston's new regional produce market, near the Alewife Parkway in Cambridge, latest venture of the Massachusetts farmers toward supplying the Metropolitan district with adequate marketing facilities, opens for business tonight with 300 farmers expected to display their products.

Two hundred years ago the Faneuil Hall Market district was established and it was then adequate to supply the 15,000 people then living in Boston. It was the daily mecca for New England farmers and housewives as well, and furnished a pattern for similar ventures in other growing communities.

Today with the needs of 4,000,000 people who live in and about Boston to supply, authorities are agreed that Faneuil Hall has failed miserably with the result that, because of traffic congestion and overcrowding, much local produce is now sold at railroad terminals in South Boston and Charlestown. Faneuil Hall district is the least important of three separate locations.

Center Activities

In Cambridge it is hoped to center all the activities of wholesale buying and selling with spaces for 1000 farmers. Eventually, it will have facilities for handling produce shipped in from all parts of the country. Competent marketing authorities are agreed that the new location is at the center of the present population trend which is to the north and west of Boston.

Thirty acres of land have been secured at the center of important highway trunk lines and a loading platform has been built providing for the convenient handling of produce by rail.

If necessary 40 acres more are available at equally low rental rates. The plan calls for a complete market with everything that buyers want brought together in one place, easy of access. Modern stores of ample size with every facility for doing business are to be provided for the wholesale trade at moderate rentals.

Effect on Faneuil Hall

What effect will this have upon Faneuil Hall? Just this. Those farmers coming to market from the south and southwest will still continue to use Faneuil Hall. There will be more room for them to work in and less confusion. Traffic snarls in the district may lessen and the crowds that formerly patronized the area may return if less congestion continues.

Luke S. Ollis, the industrial director of the Clinton (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce, whose potent influence changed that town from a discouraged place with mills closed and 90 per cent unemployment to a humming hive of activity, has been chosen as general manager of the new market. Working with him as superintendent is George Cotton, well known to New England farmers for his work in organizing agriculture to provide the economic marketing conditions needed in this Commonwealth.

Buyers of produce in the Boston region as well as the consuming public welcome the establishment of the new market, for it means more economic handling of produce with savings to both the farmer and produce merchants. Delays in handling cause spoilage—increase costs. Boston has been paying these costs for many years, until today it has the reputation of having the highest price scale for produce of any city of its size in the country.

When Officers Arrest Each Other, Who's Who?

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 1 (AP)—The question of who arrested who, and why, here in St. Clairsville, is getting more confusing every minute.

Marshal Ed Morgan put the first loop in the tangle yesterday when he arrested Robert T. Merkel, federal liquor agent, for violating a no-parking ordinance. The federal officer then arrested Marshal Morgan for interfering with an officer.

Now Marshal Morgan says he plans to rearrest Mr. Merkel for resisting an officer, interfering with an officer and on a charge of assault.

"A federal man has no more right to park where he can't than any other American citizen," Marshal Morgan said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Merkel has ordered Marshal Morgan to appear in Steubenville later this week to face the charge of resisting a federal officer.

Midwest August Inherits Blistering Heat of July

By the Associated Press

Young August today inherited the heat that beset July. A new recorded high for the year, 111 degrees, blistered Phillipsburg, Kan., on the final day of July, and 106 in Topeka, Kan. Reported heat deaths in 11 middle western states reached 108.

Lincoln, Neb., had 105 degrees maximum, and Pierre, S. D., 101. It was 102 in Kansas City, Dodge City, Kan., Phoenix, Ariz., and in Fairview and Waynoka, Okla., Omaha and North Platte, Neb., Wichita, Kan., and Fort Smith, Ark., had 100 degrees. In contrast to the brassy heat of the Midwest, Portland, Ore., had a cool top of 66 degrees.

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Hurrying to Pass Tax Bill, House Considers Ford

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Two social issues of major importance to the future of the nation developed out of the tax situation today as the House prepared to rush passage of its version of what the tax bill should be.

The first and most immediately pressing question relates to the effect which the inheritance rates proposed in the pending House bill would have on private initiative of the type best exemplified by Henry Ford's personally owned industry.

More remote, but perhaps of greater ultimate significance, is the question of whether the burden of charity and philanthropy should be borne by private interests, or should be assumed by the public treasury. It is raised directly by the demand of charitable organizations that the new bill should contain a 5 per cent tax exemption for contributions made by corporations. The President is firmly opposed, but the House Ways and Means Committee has tentatively decided to move for the exemption regardless.

Morgenthau Before Committee

The first question revolving around inheritance rates became the center of discussion when Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, appeared before the Senate Finance Committee this morning on the new tax bill. Mr. Morgenthau refused to express his personal opinions on provisions of the House bill, but permitted his assistant, Robert H. Jackson, to answer numerous questions put by committee members on this point.

Corporation contribution exemptions were urged by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the Wilson cabinet, before the same committee. It immediately precipitated a lively discussion during which Mr. Baker held that eventually the cost of social services and character building agencies will be borne by the public, but that the time has not yet come and that irreparable damage would be done to the national health and character if Congress should refuse to grant the exemption and therefore discourage corporation contributions.

Meanwhile, House agreement had been secured to take up the bill under a rule limiting debate to one hour on the rule and six hours on the bill.

The name of Henry Ford was not specifically mentioned during the Senate committee discussion with Secretary Morgenthau and his assistant, but it was obviously inferred by everyone present. The question was whether the tax rate proposed in the House bill would not eventually cause the destruction of the great Ford enterprise—a contingency which everyone assumed would be undesirable.

Putting the Question

Senator Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut posed the question in this wise:

Take the case of an estate worth $500,000,000, all in plant, machinery, invoices and raw materials. The combination of present estate and proposed inheritance tax on that estate would amount to $440,000,000.

"What I want to know," he asked, "is how this money could be raised without destroying the business?"

Mr. Jackson was of the opinion that it could be done. He suggested that in the case of an enterprise as successful as the one both he and the senator were thinking of two methods would be possible. He thought that earnings might be enough in 10 years to pay the tax, and that the treasurer could grant an extension of tax payment for that period. He also thought that with a property such as the Ford business there would be no trouble borrowing enough money against it to pay the tax. The result would merely be then that the Ford company would become a corporate instead of a private enterprise.

However, the committee did not appear to be impressed by Mr. Jackson's point of view. Remarks of many indicated considerable doubt that the tax could be paid without destroying the business, and back of that doubt was the implied conviction that no matter how undesirable it might be from the social point of view to permit the inheritance of vast fortunes, it is quite a different question when the estate is not in the form of cash, but for the most part in a business enterprise of value to the public. Out of the discussion may evolve a tax distinction between cash inheritances and business inheritances.

Baker Opposes President

Mr. Baker's position—diametrically opposed to that of the President—is that the charitable services of the nation are very much in need of corporation contributions and that the Federal Government should provide an incentive to such contributions by making the 5 per cent exemption which he felt would, by implication, bolster the now questionable legality of such gifts.

It was emphasized that the courts have been disposed to consider charitable contributions as legitimate cost expenditures only when they went to local charities, which can be shown to directly aid the welfare of employees of the corporation making the contribution. Since the question has been raised, he suggested that failure of Congress now to grant the exemption might be interpreted by the courts as meaning that in the opinion of Congress they are illegal.

Mr. Baker conceded that world experience indicates that eventually government assumes the cost of social service. But he felt the United States is not ready for this step yet, and that to discourage corporation gifts now would cause "a lag detrimental to health and morale."

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky urged the President's contention that corporation directors have no legal right to give away money which properly belongs to their stockholders. Mr. Baker conceded this legal question where the contribution cannot be shown to aid directly the business making the gift. But he thought Congress ought rather to make the practice legal than to prevent it altogether.

House Rents Increased

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Aug. 1 (AP)—Tenants in houses owned by large property holders have received notices that beginning today rents will be increased from $1 to $5 a month. The action was taken as a means of counteracting possible increases in taxes by town borrowing to finance works projects and schools.

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Utilities Stand Ready to Aid New Deal Electrical Program

(Continued from Page 1)

term payment" for constructing the lines:

2. That the Federal Government extend credit to the new farm customers on a basis that will permit the purchase of enough electrical equipment by the farmers to build up a demand for electrical energy which would justify construction of the power lines.

Mr. Cooke's answer was an acceptance in substance of the program. He agreed on low interest, long-term loans; approved a flat loan to each company for all of its individual extension projects; promised REA's energetic co-operation in a campaign to educate farmers to the desirability of using electricity.

Only Real Difference

Only real difference between the utilities and Mr. Cooke was over the somewhat abstract theory involved in the rural program. The executives insist on viewing "the immediate urge for electrification as a social rather than an economic problem" and that therefore the problem is not one of rates, but "of financing the wiring and purchase of appliances."

That is: they must insist, to be consistent with their general stand, that rates are as low now as they can or should be and that rural electrification is possible only if the Government bears the cost of running what the utilities consider an uneconomical project.

Consistency Stands in Way

Also for reasons of Administration consistency, Mr. Cooke could not accept this thesis. Since the Administration contends in general that all electric rates are too high and that farms could be electrified on a strictly business basis if rates were low enough, his answering letter rejected the theory of "a social" problem, declaring "rate simplification and rate reductions over large areas to be the heart of the problem of electrifying rural America."

This difference as to theory does not obstruct the program, however. Each side has paid lip service to its own canons. Both now prepare to advance hand-in-hand in the strangest alliance yet to come out of the New Deal collection of curiosities.

Chief of 'G-Men' Criticizes Police Of Northampton

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 1 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the bureau of investigation of the United States Department of Justice, wasted no words in rebuking Police Chief Bartholomew Bresnahan of this city.

The Northampton chief made public Mr. Hoover's letter, which took the Northampton Police Department to task for letting William E. Meade, wanted for questioning in connection with the Bremer kidnaping case, slip through their fingers.

"The fact that this criminal had such marked mutilation of finger tips should have, in itself, been sufficient to have warned you that this man was a criminal of dangerous character, the Hoover letter stated.

A man who gave the name of "Charles E. Carter" was released in $200 by Northampton police a few weeks ago. He was arrested on a minor traffic charge. "Carter" failed to appear when his case was called. Washington officials meanwhile had identified him as the long-sought Meade.

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League Jurists Hold Sanctions Would Be Difficult to Employ; Censure Vote Effective Weapon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—In view of the tension over the Italo-Ethiopian frontier dispute, a League report on sanctions against aggressors which has just been published here is of particular importance at the moment.

This report is addressed to the Committee of Thirteen on "Measures to render the League Covenant more effective in the organization of collective security." It is the work of a small subcommittee of jurists.

It will be remembered that the growing tendency of nations to ignore their obligations and to repudiate contractual engagements unilaterally has given great anxiety to the League, which turned its attention to the neglected weapon of sanctions. But if sanctions have been hitherto neglected, it is because, in their nature, they are difficult to employ.

Avoids Extremism

The members of the League are reluctant to proceed to extremities; often, it may be, innocent neutral states will be much more damaged by economic measures than the offending state; and it is to be presumed that almost always will there be, in some quarter, a certain sympathy with the culprit on account of "extenuating circumstances." Besides, there necessarily lies behind economic sanctions the shadow of military sanctions, and international complications whose ultimate consequences can hardly be foreseen.

The jurists, under the chairmanship of Caeiro da Matta (Portugal), was composed of Sir William Malkin (United Kingdom), MM. Basdevant (France), Perassi (Italy), Rutgers (Netherlands), Kulski (Poland), Cemal Husnu (Turkey), Hirschfeld (U.S.S.R.), Stoykovitch (Yugoslavia).

It is to be noted that according to the terms of reference the contemplated sanctions were such as could be applied to non-members of the League as well as members. On the other hand, the legal demand for definitions led to the immediate ruling out of economic sanctions which could be regarded as essentially warlike—such as a blockade. This means that the strongest, and perhaps the only effective economic measure is not even envisaged; and thus, at the outset, the possibilities of worth-while action are singularly reduced.

Distinctions

Again, the distinction should be clearly borne in mind that we are dealing not with a nation which goes to war (Article XVI) in defiance of the Covenant, but with a situation regarded as dangerous (Article XI). In the first case the sanctions may be punitive; in the second, the object is merely to remove a threat of war. One may conceive this purpose to be preventive; and therefore appropriate action should be to deprive an offending state, regarded as preparing for war, of particular supplies. It is the method of the boycott, whole or partial. But it is apparent that in the absence of any special undertaking the states would not be obliged to observe the recommendation for a boycott.

Once more, therefore, the jurists' interpretation makes it difficult to add to sanctions against a war-maker approved by the Covenant, sanctions against a lawbreaker which are not specifically demanded by the Covenant. It is true that Article XI refers to "wise and effectual" action to "safeguard peace," but this expression cannot admit recourse to anything which comes into the category of technical war against the recalcitrant state.

The tone of the jurists, even more than their actual findings, seems to make an end of the French proposal to extend the scope of sanctions.

Article XIII may come into force in the event of an arbitral award of judicial decision not being carried out. The Council could thereupon take measures to secure the execution of the award. But here again doubt is implied.

Fail to Agree

The "snag" of the unanimity rule, which appears to call for the acquiescence of the offending state in measures against itself—an illogical proposition which would entirely destroy the legal basis of sanctions—is examined by the jurists. The point is important. The jurists could not agree—which means that it will be still more difficult to apply sanctions in the future. The report says that "some members were convinced that the necessity of allowing Article XI to be properly applied involved the conclusion that the vote of the state which had repudiated its obligations should not be counted.

The article imposes upon the Council the duty to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. It is evidently impossible for the Council to recommend economic and financial measures, or in general any measures whatsoever directed against a state which is endangering peace, if it be the case that this state must vote for the recommendation. It is a general principle of legal interpretation that an interpretation which makes it impossible for a provision to attain its purpose should be rejected."

In other words, these jurists departed from the texts and appealed to common sense. It is questionable whether common sense wins on the legal ground in a battle with texts.

Unanimity Required

Other jurists naturally laid stress on the definite language of Article V, paragraph I, of the Covenant, reading: "Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant or by the terms of the present Treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting."

Even though the vote of the offending member is required before a resolution regarding that member is effective, a majority condemnation from which only the offending member dissents would surely have at least a strong moral effect—and if it is on moral effects that the League should really rely, then the desired result would be attained. One jurist indeed pointed out that "in practice it would not give rise to the alleged disadvantages since a recommendation voted by all the members of the Council except a party would possess very great political and moral authority which would facilitate its being put into execution by the Members of the League."

Again, another jurist remarked that "states had not given up the right of independent action enjoyed by them before the creation of the League; in virtue of this right they could evidently comply with a recommendation notwithstanding that the fact that a party had voted against had prevented it from having legal existence."

There was some suggestion of obtaining an advisory opinion from the World Court, but it was not pursued. In the upshot (for the arguments in respect of Article XIII are similar) no formal conclusion was reached; but it is obvious that in these conditions a negative view of the application of sanctions against lawbreakers by the League as such must be taken for the present.

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Will New Deal Alter Constitution?

Moley Thinks It Must, But Lippmann Sees Danger in It for President

Issue Looms Large

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—An irritated, aroused, and bitter public will take umbrage at a succession of Supreme Court decisions negativing new-deal measures and will sweep a consitutional amendment through, insists Prof. Raymond Moley, who often speaks for President Roosevelt, in the magazine Today, just out.

He boldly disregards Walter Lippmann's warning, published in the same magazine last week, that on the constitutional issue President Roosevelt now stands where Woodrow Wilson did in the League of Nations fight.

"Before many months are passed," says Professor Moley, expressing grave fear that the AAA will go the way of the NRA, "the proof will be forthcoming."

Does He Speak for President?

Thus President Roosevelt's charter member of the "brain trust" outlines the coming campaign. He scouts the Lippmann theory that the Supreme Court will find room within the fabric of the Constitution for such reforms as can be proved wise and necessary, and that it would be dangerous to go to the people on the constitutional issue.

Whether Professor Moley's views are really shared by the President it is impossible to say. They may be partially a trial balloon. Mr. Roosevelt, in his historic press conferences after the NRA decision, only spoke of a Constitutional Amendment in years—possibly a decade. He may choose a middle-ground between the amenders, like Professor Moley, and the flex-ers, like Mr. Lippmann.

Says People Demand Change

The Today article exudes confidence that the people are in favor of increased federal power—have, indeed, already asked for it.

Professor Moley writes that in the 1932 campaign President Roosevelt "set forth the principle that the Federal Government must make various readjustments among the economic interests of the country. Most of the New Deal was explicit in his campaign speeches.

"The NRA was implicit. Mr. Hoover understood what Mr. Roosevelt said and answered vigorously. There followed a discussion of this clear issue. The voters passed judgment. There can be no mistake about the mandate which the voters gave Mr. Roosevelt, if there is any such thing in this world of ours."

Critics Have Their Say

To which informed Washington critics are adding:

"It is well Professor Moley put in his 'if' clause. For Mr. Hoover was one of the few Americans who understood what Mr. Roosevelt meant. Certainly the general voters made up their minds on very different reasoning—mostly because they wanted a change, no matter what, and were under the stress of the depression."

But Professor Moley goes on to affirm that the 1934 election was a referendum on Roosevelt policies, and that "the people swept aside in one mighty affirmation those who protested against it."

People, the Real Judges

"In 1935," he goes on, "the Supreme Court declared the NIRA unconstitutional. Its language, in that decision, indicated grave doubt on the part of the Court as to whether any effective NRA, any effective national agricultural legislation, any adequate protection of the investor can be permanently sustained.

"The real judge and jury to whom proof must be submitted in this case remains the American people. It is for them to decide whether they will exercise their right to square their Constitution with their chosen policy.

"And the proof upon which they will base their decision has already begun to accumulate. They are already seeing what is happening to their rights as workers, as consumers and as manufacturers.

Makes Broad Charges

"They are already conscious of the bitter facts that hours of labor are increasing, that wages are going down, and that conscienceless methods of competition have sprung up on every hand.

"If the Court continues to make decisions in the light of its own dicta in the Schechter case, such evidence will be felt by farmers and by investors. The former, in fact, have grave reason to fear for the AAA since the recent decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals. Even Mr. Lippmann appears to be shaken out of his complacency by that decision."

So runs the argument. In Washington, there is a tendency to seek a middle ground between the two views.

See Danger for Roosevelt

Most political observers believe, with Mr. Lippmann, that President Roosevelt will be courting danger to take the constitutional amendment issue to the people, and that such an amendment would take many years to push through—would, indeed, be impossible on a rising tide of prosperity which appears to be not unlikely.

But they agree with Professor Moley, Prof. Howard Lee McBain, Professor Corwin, and others that the dicta in the Schechter case sweepingly condemn many New Deal ventures. They believe that farm relief, based on at least some form of federal intervention, is inescapable. Though apparently outlawed by the Circuit Court decision, they still feel that the Supreme Court will allow such measures as cannot be avoided, and that the process of "fixing" is not ended.

Walter Lippmann
Says:

. . . The division of powers in a federal system cannot be controlled by an abstract formula: It is a matter of continual adjustment which defies man's capacity to sum up his intentions in a few phrases.

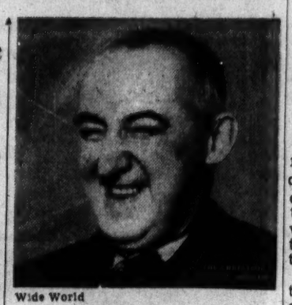
. . . If and when the proposal is reduced to writing, it will transpire that the new amendment is either (1) an intolerable centralization of power, or (2) a meaningless jumble of weasel words. If it is a meaningless jumble of weasel words, which is what it is most likely to be, it will be looked upon by the majority of the voters as (1) a vote-catching device or as (2) a furtive attempt to abolish the federal system by men afraid to declare their intentions.

. . . The only way to extend the federal power safely and intelligently is to prove the need overwhelmingly in each specific case. . . .

. . . The New Deal legislation has illustrated the disadvantages of a free hand. . . . The result has been to put a premium on legislation without sufficient study. . . .

. . . Nor have I any fear that the [Supreme] Court, which has steadily enlarged the scope of the federal power, will henceforth rigidly and dogmatically limit it. . . .

From 'Today' of July 27, 1935



Wide World

Raymond Moley
Replies:

. . . Mr. Lippmann . . . flies squarely in the face of repeated assertions of the [Supreme] Court itself that it can pass only upon the question of whether the laws which come before it fit into the constitutional pattern which now exists. . . . Even if the Court, therefore, were sufficiently wise and sufficiently representative to legislate for the American people, it could not accept the jurisdiction Mr. Lippmann so generously offers it. . . .

. . . Most of the New Deal was explicit in his [Roosevelt's] campaign speeches. The NRA was implicit. . . .

In 1935 the Supreme Court declared the NIRA unconstitutional. . . .

. . . The establishment of the relationship between the Government and business for which the people voted in 1932 and 1934, cannot be had without amending the Constitution.

. . . I am not arguing that Congress be given a blank check to legislate as it sees fit. I would retain the Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutionality of laws.

. . . The real judge and jury to whom proof must be submitted in this case remains the American people. It is for them to decide whether they will exercise their right to square their Constitution with their chosen policy. . . .

From 'Today' of Aug. 3, 1935

League Statesmen Hunt for Formula

(Continued from Page 1)

with a formula for delay. It will be excellent if the great powers can discover outside of the League a solution to the grave problem.

M. Laval appears singularly optimistic. But Ethiopia is suspicious, first that a prolongation of the equivocal situation would prove profitable to Italy in its preparations for war and second that the great powers may work out in secret conclave some scheme detrimental to Ethiopia's interest.

Italy Has Its Price

It is still believed that Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, though he has perhaps carried things too far to retreat, can be bought off at a substantial price, while the Negus of Ethiopia—if a compromise is possible—cannot lightly accept combat which means annihilation for him, despite his flowery speeches to the contrary.

Among the solutions which are most persistently canvassed is an Italian mandate over Ethiopia. This, however is incompatible with Ethiopia's legal status of an independent country and member of the League. But a variant of it is possible, namely aid and advice from the League such as was and is given in many documents to China. But this implies an atmosphere purged of the present miasma of militarism.

Women's Organization Urges British Effort For Ethiopian Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Support for every effort made to secure a "just and peaceful settlement" of the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia has been offered to the British Government by the Executive Committee of the British Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The W. I. L. P. F. also urged the British Government to ask the Council of the League of Nations to enable the League's executive to appoint and dispatch to the Italo-Ethiopian frontier the neutral observers demanded by Addis Abeba.

Furthermore the British Government should ask that the arbitration of the matters in dispute between Italy and Ethiopia should be carried on according to the Abyssinian Treaty of 1928.

The W. I. L. P. F. further urges that, in the event of either disputant seeking to settle their difference by armed force contrary to the obligations of the Covenant, the Kellogg Pact, and the Italo-Abyssinian Treaty of 1928, the members of the League of Nations should themselves deny all material or financial aid to the aggressor, and prevent their citizens from supplying it with any means to further the war.

If the dispute is peacefully settled, the Women's International League suggests that the whole question of colonial markets should be examined by the League of Nations in order to facilitate an equitable distribution of goods and raw materials in the interests of both producers and consumers.

Financial Woes May Stop Italy, London Believes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 1—The financial factor has begun to operate powerfully upon the side of moderation in Italian demands upon Ethiopia.

A deputation representing the British coal industry visited the Government Board of Trade here yesterday to discuss whether the United Kingdom's fuel shipments to Italy can be continued in view of the difficulty that is being experienced in obtaining payment for millions of sterling worth already outstanding.

A similar situation is developing as regards recent heavy Italian purchases of British ships for transports; also of such raw material as copper, tin and nickel, which, like coal, come under yesterday's Rome decree establishing a government monopoly in war imports.

Italy Seeks Loans

Italian endeavors are reported both here and in Paris to raise new money, but at least London bankers are reliably stated to be showing an unwillingness even to renew well-secured credits in view of the heaviness of deficits present and prospective in the state finances of Rome.

It is true that at least part of Italy's £90,000,000 gold reserve has been made available for the State's immediate requirements by Il Duce's recent decree abolishing the 40 per cent gold covering for the lira, hitherto operative. But it is questioned here what proportion of these large resources is still unhypothecated.

In these circumstances further lira devaluation is confidently anticipated if the Geneva discussions for a negotiated Italo-Ethiopian settlement should break down.

Stabilization Nearer

This would be especially regretted here in view of the fact that with the recently improved position of the guilder and the franc it has begun to be stated that provisional stabilization of these currencies in relation to sterling has become almost accomplished.

Premier Hendrik Colijn's statement at The Hague yesterday promising the Netherlands collaboration in this direction, thus chimes with the view simultaneously expressed here by Sir Walter Layton, the economist, who approves of provisional stabilization if it leads to reduction of international trade restrictions.

Europe Must Save Self Declares Yale Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The American nations have many advantages over the countries of Europe, according to Prof. E. Borchard, of the Yale faculty. In a speech given over radio station XECR, operated by the Foreign Office, Professor Borchard emphasized that Europe cannot expect any help from the Americas or Asia. If she is to be saved from the fate of Rome and Greece, she must save herself.

The countries of the Western Hemisphere, he said, are favorably situated geographically to avoid the menace facing Europe—"peace" movements which are in reality leading to war. The fact that the American nations are young in political experience is a factor in favor of their future prosperity rather than a disadvantage.

Recovery in Argentina

Improving economic conditions in Argentina are being reflected in an increased demand for household electric appliances.

Russian Atheists Reveal Letup In Drastic Drive on Religions; But Schools Continue Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, July 31—Drastic modification of Russia's anti-religious campaign permitting a greater degree of religious toleration is announced today by Alexander Lukachevsky, vice-chairman of the Society of Militant Athiests, when interviewed by the Monitor.

Mr. Lukachevsky declared that anti-religious work hereafter would become chiefly educational and theoretical, directed toward superstitions which impede cultural development and designed to give the people a new and scientific conception of the world.

Sparing Churches

The Central Committee ruling the Communist Party, declared Mr. Lukachevsky, recently rejected several petitions for destruction of churches in Moscow and elsewhere and declared: "We must consider true believers as well as unbelievers in such matters."

It was pointed out that the 10-year plan for Moscow's reconstruction does not provide for further destruction of churches except where traffic is impeded. Thirty-five churches now functioning in Moscow are apparently not affected.

Godless Circles Abandoned

Mr. Lukachevsky declared that the Society of Atheists no longer organizes the Godless Circles which it universally established two years ago. The work formerly accomplished through these circles is now left to the Government's Commissariat of education. He explained that anti-religious work in the schools is to be co-ordinated with the Government's educational program and not through separate courses but as part of courses such as astronomy, Geology and hygiene, which are all based on Marxist materialism, which is naturally antireligious.

In the schools children will still be taught antireligious sentiments through songs and poems, and children are encouraged to join the "Young Friends of Unbelievers" groups which study methods of eradicating religious superstitions.

In agricultural villages the Society of Atheists arranges lectures and cinemas directed against religious superstitions, particularly the more debased forms of the primitive religions. But the antireligious circles even in the rural districts have been abandoned.

Mr. Lukachevsky denied that the Government ever proposed to eliminate religion completely by the end of the second five-year plan, although the Government decree to this effect dated in 1932 is quoted in the 1934 Statesman's Year Book. He declared the Government had fixed no date for elimination of religion, although Communism naturally presupposes its eventual abolition.

People Don't Support

Mr. Lukachevsky admitted the militant atheistic society had lost much support following the 1933 governmen' decree that Soviet citizens can pay voluntary fees only to two societies. Several other societies, he declared, offered more privileges than militant atheists could offer, wherefore its membership has sharply declined. The society is therefore compelled sharply to reduce its paid personnel, he said, and found difficulty enlisting voluntary workers who preferred to work for the Commissariat of Education and other organizations which are better equipped.

Militant atheists were compelled to abandon publication of the newspapers last January on account of lack of funds and at present publish only a fortnightly magazine for instructions and a monthly magazine caricaturing religious superstitions.

Mr. Lukachevsky expressed the belief that a militant anti-religious campaign is no longer necessary in Russia. The Marxists believe, he said, that educational courses based on Marxian materialism are sufficient to persuade the rising generations to abandon religious beliefs. It is therefore no longer necessary actively to endeavor to destroy churches or to interfere in religious matters.

Are Reds Pushing World Revolution?

(Continued from Page 1)

gram to which Moscow believes democratic governments would hardly object.

The program is frankly directed against German Fascism in particular and budding Fascist movements elsewhere in general. The program this far outlined even proposes that Communists support bourgeois governments in countries where the parliamentary system is solidly established, as a bulwark against Fascism. It actually advocates helping such bourgeois governments make defensive wars against Fascism.

This goes much farther in the direction of non-subversion than any previous Communist program.

There is an abundance of evidence that Russian Communists attempted not to offend democratic governments in the convocation of this congress, which was originally scheduled for a year ago and was delayed repeatedly, apparently through the influence of the Russians. A fancied increase in Fascist strength and the need for support of International Communists in case of war finally were given as reasons for the convocation.

Russians apparently hoped that their show of moderation, embodied in the proposed program, would placate democratic governments, despite the fact that Communists do not conceal their aspirations eventually to replace them by proletarian dictatorships.

Theoretically, Russians have welcomed this assembly of foreign revolutionaries intent upon overthrowing bourgeois democracies. Practically speaking, however, these revolutionaries have agreed at this congress to postpone violent measures indefinitely and to concentrate their full action upon a modern program to which, they hoped, certain bourgeois political parties might subscribe.

The subtle point therefore arises whether legitimate tangible grounds for protest from democratic governments have been offered.

Revolutionaries Claim Calles Won in Nuevo Leon

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 1 (AP)—The state committee of the National Revolutionary Party contended yesterday that Plutarco Elias Calles Jr. won the governorship of the state of Nuevo Leon over Gen. Fortunato Zuazua.

General Zuazua's election previously had been generally conceded. But unofficial figures issued by the Revolutionary Party credited Calles with 29,771 votes to 21,251 for Zuazua, who ran independently.

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Jubilee Reviews Stressed Defense As British Aim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Collective security and diverse systems for maintaining the peace of the world are still largely in the stage of discussion, and until they become operative as an effective safeguard, individual nations apparently are destined to place their chief reliance upon soldiers, sailors, airmen and machines at their command. This fact was brought out strikingly in the recent reviews by King George of Britain's armed forces.

No country desires arms for arms sake. The so-called glory of the battlefields has gone. But until the power of arms ceases to be a deciding factor in human affairs, there will be demand for efficiency in defense forces.

The measure of efficiency of the British Army, Airforce and Fleet was gauged by the King when he embarked upon his tour of inspection which in no small degree, because of the Jubilee celebrations this year, became something in the nature of a spectacle.

Modern Armada

In the naval review, the King's yacht, Victoria and Albert, was escorted by the Trinity House and Admiralty yachts, Patricia and Enchantress. They steamed up the line, followed by several vessels carrying official and unofficial guests.

In one of the parallel lines lay Great Britain's only postwar capital ships, the Nelson and the Rodney. Off in the distance Nelson's Victory raised its masts, while in another direction there jutted out the point of land from which Nelson sailed on his memorable voyage to Gibraltar. Up the line lay the Hood, 42,000 tons, the largest warship afloat, looking almost as fresh as the day it left the shipyard on the Clyde.

To the right the Australia, manned by sailors of the Commonwealth, took its place in the line, while farther up could be seen the sloop Indus, India's contribution to the fleet.

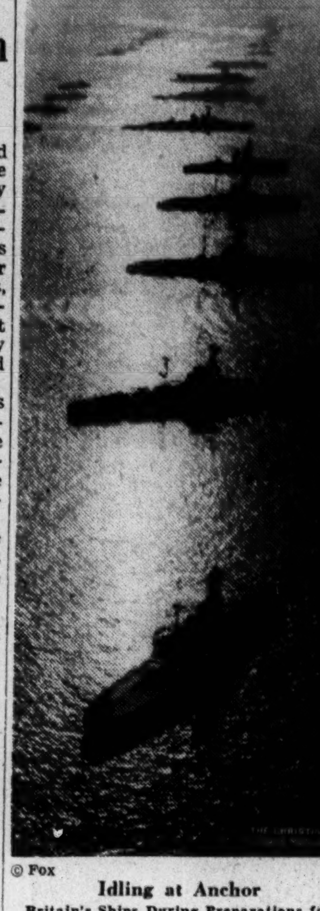
Famous Yachts

At the far end of the line, rocking gently in the breeze, were ships famous in international yachting history—the Shamrock, Yankee, Endeavor. The Berengaria, Homeric and other big liners took their place near Discovery II, a vessel brought into the limelight by its voyages into the Antarctic. A touch of literary interest was added with Rear Admiral Dickens, a grandson of Charles Dickens, commanding the cruiser Cardiff.

For miles along the shore the sands were covered with spectators who had rolled in by bus, train, and automobile, or come on foot, to see the armada.

What purpose does such a review serve? Is it to glorify the might and majesty of the British Empire, or to cast a false glamor over war? Is it to stimulate or reawaken an interest in the sea, and the ships that sail upon and under its surface? Or is it to be regarded as a feature, though a spectacular feature, of the Jubilee celebrations which have marked the completion of twenty-five years of a happy, successful and inspiring reign?

Sunset on the Fleet



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Idling at Anchor

Britain's Ships During Preparations for Jubilee Review by King George

Viewed in the last-named way, the review serves as a striking illustration of Britain's sea traditions and widespread empire. But observers of the recent emphasis upon armed force, with American fleet maneuvers in the Pacific and war planes droning over every country, see disturbing signs of a return toward the prewar mentality which glorified force and contributed to the outbreak hostilities.

In the midst of the color, stirring martial music and impressive material power of a review such as the British Jubilee event, even staunch advocates of pacific means for preserving peace and settling international differences may be swept off their feet and overlook the grim subtlety of relying on 16-inch guns for national or international security.

While armed forces are clung to by nations which on paper at least have renounced war, it would appear consistent to view them as police forces and to strip them so far as possible of the traditional glamor that in the past has swept nations blindly into war. It was in this light that many British peace advocates, who 10,000,000 strong had voted only a short time before in favor of pacific means, watched the King's review of the fleet.

Quiet Army Review

Similarly with the army review held three days before at Rushmoor. It was not the whole army that went marching across the grass, but a representative selection, 10,000 men in all, showing each aspect of the British Army, the soldiers from each part of Britain, the cavalry, the infantry, the signal corps, the trucks, the tanks.

King George and the 50,000 spectators had come to Rushmoor to see their soldiers. It was not a great spectacle, not sensational, not dramatic. The crowd knew this. They seemed to feel themselves the guests of the King. They were impressed by the dignity of the troops and their absolute discipline, the fine precision of drilling that only men can master and that machines lack.

So the crowd did not bellow. They clapped as Queen Mary stepped to the dais from her car. They stood up in deference to their King as King George rode slowly toward his Queen, leading his soldier staff. They applauded the polish of the drilling troops. They laughed and cheered the two little mascots, the white stately soldier goat of the Welsh regiment, in its scarlet coat, and the little antelope of the Warwickshires, led by two soldiers holding white reins. They held their breath as the tanks swept by spurting brown earth as they wheeled sharply from the arena. They cheered their King at the close, as he left Rushmoor with Queen Mary—just an hour after the review began.

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Firms Put Premium On Special Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—Young workers in two large steel works here are being encouraged to attend evening classes to study subjects which will fit them for higher posts.

It is announced by these firms that not only will they award prizes for the best results obtained by their employees in metallurgical, engineering and commercial subjects at the recognized evening schools, but that they will refund half the fees of students who record a 75 per cent attendance and sit for examinations.

As an added incentive to study, the young engineers are also being offered increased wages for passes in the approved subjects.

Britain to Survey Midlands by Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An air survey of over 250,000 acres of the Midlands of England is to be undertaken soon by Aerofilms, Ltd., who have been commissioned by the Ordnance Survey. The final map is to be on a scale of 25 inches to the mile.

A specially-converted, light airplane will be used and will be fitted with gyroscopic control which will insure that the plane is kept on an even course at its height of 8000 feet throughout its runs of about 24 miles up and down the area to be surveyed.

The whole work is estimated to take about four months, a saving of several years compared with ordinary ground survey.

Matsuoka Headed For Key Position In Tokyo Scheme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 1—The decision to replace Count Sheotaro Heyashi, former head of the powerful South Manchuria Railway Company which controls not only the transportation but a large part of the industrial and mining enterprises in Manchoukuo, with Yosuke Matsuoka, marks a victory of the Japanese Army leaders with whom Count Hayashi did not agree on many points. It also indicates an intention to prosecute a vigorous policy of development in Manchoukuo and North China, despite the doubts of some conservative financiers.

The decision became generally known today, and formal announcement is expected in the immediate future. Mr. Matsuoka's new post is doubly important because the economic development of North China, which is expected to follow the recent creation of a pro-Japanese regime there will be largely under supervision of the South Manchuria Railway.

Matsuoka Re-emerges

The appointment marks a spectacular re-emergence of the figure who became internationally known as head of the Japanese delegation which quit the League of Nations Assembly Hall in 1933 when the assembly adopted a report condemning the seizure of Manchuria.

Japan followed this action by formal notice of withdrawal from the League, and went ahead with its plans. Manchoukuo became an empire in closest dependence upon Japan.

Since returning to Japan, Mr. Matsuoka has lived in retirement, initiating a movement to abolish political parties, which brought no visible results.

Now he becomes the most powerful economic administrator in Japan's continental empire.

Talking to this Monitor correspondent before his new appointment, Mr. Matsuoka, who previously was vice-president of the South Manchuria Railway, professed great optimism concerning the economic riches of Manchoukuo, especially gold.

Again Prominent

Wide World

Yosuke Matsuoka

Decided On for New Head of South Manchuria Railway

Trade in North China

With reference to North China, where Japan has lately driven out antagonistic Chinese officials and set up a Chinese regime dictated by itself, Mr. Matsuoka predicted that the change would end obstructions to many Japanese projects of development. He suggested that Japan's policy in North China, if successful, would ultimately benefit the trade of all foreign powers.

Mr. Matsuoka possesses the reputation of a forceful personality who will make every effort to overcome the shortage of capital. Next to poverty of the population, this shortage is the greatest obstacle to a sweeping increase of Japanese enterprise and trade in Manchoukuo and North China. The Japan Times hails Mr. Matsuoka's prospective appointment as "the right man in the right place."

Former Sofia News Vendor Puts Bulgarian Literature on Map

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—A single family by the name of Chipeff has supplied Bulgaria with a large number of its best books. It consists of father, mother, eleven sons and one daughter, and it has book stores in many parts of Sofia. The word Chipeff is synonymous with good literature.

The father, Todor F. Chipeff is a patriarch. Which doesn't mean that he has a long white beard, or that he has reached the age where he has nothing to do but sit about and talk of the good old times. On the contrary, he has no beard at all and is still active enough to manage the family's affairs. It means he is old fashioned, that he is imbued with some of the sentiments which dominated Bulgaria before it was liberated.

Mr. Chipeff began work nearly half a century ago in a little newsstand in Sofia. Bulgaria itself had then barely been liberated from Turkey and begun life as an independent state. In fact, it was not yet independent, but only a principality.

Versatile Writer

It had practically no literature whatsoever. Its language and orthography were not yet established. One of the men most responsible for creating Bulgaria's modern literature, which now compares very favorably with that of any state in southeast Europe, was Ivan Vazoff. He wrote novels, poems, essays and dramas. Vazoff used often to visit Boris Park, and there he became acquainted with the young man who ran the paper stand. This acquaintanceship turned into friendship, and the poet used to tell Chipeff what he was thinking and writing about.

The two often talked together and in this way, the newspaper vendor lived with the author through the big historical story that Vazoff wrote, Bulgaria's classical novel, "Under the yoke," a narrative of Bulgaria's fight for liberation. When the book was about finished, Chipeff asked if he couldn't be the publisher. A satisfactory agreement was reached and the paper seller brought out the first Bulgarian book to be translated into many languages.

Outgrows Newsstand

Not long after this he outgrew his newsstand and opened a store on Sofia's main street in the heart of the city. And he is still there, although he has opened branches in several other quarters too.

Ever since, he has continued to publish books, and his publications, both in form and contents are among Bulgaria's best. They are unsensational. Much of Bulgaria's classic poetry has passed through his hands. He has also published many standard text books.

He has "discovered" and brought out a host of young writers. He has nurtured and encouraged talent and enabled many unknown youths to attain fame.

He has worked nearly half a century to put good books into Bulgarian homes, but has never sought to advertise himself. To others he has brought fame and has found his reward in this service—in serving Bulgaria and in helping eleven sons and one daughter grow up to follow in his steps.

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Ontario Removes Single Men From Its Relief Lists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 31—The prolonged contest of wills between the Ontario Government and 15,000 unemployed single men is being brought to a head by Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn's order that after today they will be dropped from provincial relief lists. This drastic action is expected to force the unemployed to accept jobs on farms, where the farmers are greatly handicapped through lack of workers.

The young men, however, refuse to be scattered about the Province on jobs of a temporary and unremunerative nature, and insist in their right to steady employment at fair wages. Most of them, including the 350 "On-to-Ottawa" marchers who have completed half their journey between Toronto and the capital, appear to welcome this showdown as a test of strength.

Mayor James Simpson of Toronto is protesting vigorously to both Mr. Hepburn and to Premier Bennett against the former's stand, fearing serious riots in his city if the 10,000 or more single unemployed there are left destitute. He points out that in addition to 2000 single men being cared for through the hostels, about 800 of whom are physically unfit for work, there are between 8000 and 10,000 who are receiving relief as members of families, and that the Toronto unemployment service of Canada has on file only 16 farm jobs available at present.

"The order," says Mr. Hepburn, "applies to all single unemployed men receiving relief in the province who are physically fit. It does not apply to boys under 21, in families. They will be dealt with later."

Manitoba is following Ontario's lead in endeavoring to force men onto farms, and Saskatchewan will probably take the same course; Quebec is studying the question; Alberta is definitely opposed.

More than 1000 young strikers for work with wages have congregated in the capital, subsisting on contributions from sympathizers and awaiting the addition of other bodies to materially strengthen their case before they march on Parliament Hill. The city authorities refuse point-blank to lend them assistance in any way.

Army Flier Thought Lost

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1 (AP)—Search for Lieut. Arthur H. Skaer Jr., army reserve pilot, missing for two days after taking a new super-speed pursuit plane on a test flight, lagged today as fear was expressed he had fallen into the ocean.

Mexico Tackles Problem Of Homeless Child Hordes

(Continued from Page 1)

first they are encouraged to cooperate in the beautifying of their home and along the walls of the kindergarten are gay pictures of children and animals colored and pasted together by the pupils themselves.

Just Like the Grown-ups

Beyond the classroom is the playhouse, a complete suite of rooms containing every article of furniture used in an adult home. There is a bedroom with ivory painted furniture, an elaborate silk bedspread, lamps and a tiny table radio to which the children are permitted to listen every evening at the bedtime hour. The house has a miniature kitchen, living room and a library with picture books made by the children as part of their kindergarten work.

There are about 350 children always registered here, the majority of them orphans or abandoned by their parents. Many adoptions are made yearly from this home which is more like a private school than a state institution.

Passed to Children's Home

At seven, the children pass to the Children's Home, where they receive grammar school instruction. Here their health and habits receive the same rigorous attention as in the Babies' Home.

By the time they have reached high school age they are ready to enter the vocation industrial school, where they learn a trade in addition to their preparatory studies. Certain of these schools have produced scholars that have outstripped their competitors from the more well-to-do stratas of society.

In the household school, for instance, an organization of young girls, they have formed an almost unbeatable athletic team which has won national records for high jumping, swimming and volley ball.

Won Cup in Nicaragua

One of the pupils, barely 16, has an Olympia Cup which she won last year in Nicaragua, where she was sent to represent Mexico. So eager are the girls to justify their position in society that they get up at 6 a. m. to practice and defy any other school to take their records away from them.

The industrial workshops which depend upon the department of education also train boys in carpentry, electrical engineering, and many other trades, entirely gratis. English is another subject much in demand, owing to the high salaries offered by American companies. Neither is Spanish neglected. All of these children realize that their chances in the world will be considerably enhanced if they can speak and write their own language correctly.

Much of the work produced in these shops is on a par with professional labor. Professional standards are aimed for as both boys and girls are expected to leave these schools with an educational equipment that will permit them to earn their own living at once, and not become a problem for public charity.

The department of health has also under its charge various other children's homes as well as a maternity hospital where mothers may receive post partum as well as prenatal care. Various campaigns have been undertaken in the past year to lessen the very serious infant mortality. The present problem lies in housing and feeding the infants thus saved.

Five years is too short a time to work vast social changes. Homeless boys still roam the streets of Mexico, break into homes and make a general nuisance of themselves but at least, every year an increasing number are being saved.

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"What do you mean, "air-conditioned"? he was asked. "You know," he answered, "how a motor acts up with ordinary gasoline when you run into sudden changes of temperature and humidity. In the course of a day there are a lot of such variations.

"Well, this new gas, as you know, is produced from a 100% pure petroleum base. By careful adjustment of light end content we're able to condition this gasoline at the new refinery so that it counteracts erratic tendencies in the motor due to outside temperature and humidity changes.

"There's been a lot of talk," he continued "about 'uniform performance' of gasoline. But it's built right into this gasoline—you fill up at any of our pumps from Maine to Florida and, whether you drive long distances or short distances, your motor will never notice any change in weather or climate. This gasoline is "air-conditioned" and different."

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Judge Fuchs Has Written Adams To Take Braves

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Judge Emil E. Fuchs, who has been president of the Boston National League Baseball Club since 1925, officially resigned from that position at noon today. Calling newspapermen together at Braves Field, Fuchs stated that he had written a letter to Charles F. Adams, saying that because he is unable to meet his financial obligations to the Tribal vice-president, he releases his control of the club to him.

Fuchs failed in his last-minute efforts to secure a purchaser, and had no alternative except to pass his share of the club's stock along to Adams. The letter written by Fuchs was not disclosed; but the Judge said he had urged Adams to take the necessary steps to shift the stock as soon as possible and get the matter cleaned up. As far as Fuchs is concerned, the business is now out of his hands.

Just what Mr. Adams will do with the club is not known. Attempts were made this morning to communicate with him, but his secretary informed the press that he was at home and would not announce what plans he may have until some time tomorrow.

In the mean time, it is a good guess that Mr. Adams is trying to locate, if he hasn't already, a new purchaser. The vice-president has said he will not run the Braves, as he is too busy with other interests outside of baseball.

Judge Fuchs succeeded the late Christy Matheyson as president of the Boston club in 1925. He had been associted with the Braves since he purchased the controlling interest in the team from George W. Grant of New York in 1922, and brought Mathewson, a great pitcher in his day, to Boston to take charge. The Judge believed that Matty's popularity would help at the gate. It did until he passed away in 1925. During the season of 1929 Mr. Fuchs made an unsuccessful attempt at managing the team.

According to Judge Fuchs the Braves failed to show a profit during the first few years of his control. When the Sunday baseball referendum was passed in 1927, it was believed that the club would become a paying organization. Apparently it did not work out that way, although there are many who think it should have. During the campaign of 1933 the Braves showed a profit—a sizable one—largely through their battle with the New York Giants for the league lead.

At that time, it is understood, Fuchs was made a flattering offer for the club, but he refused, believing that still better times were ahead.

Through 1934, Fuchs had stated to the press, the club lost heavily, making it impossible for him to discharge his financial obligations to Adams. After several postponements, today was set as the final settlement day.

It was rumored last night that William B. McKechnie, present manager of the Tribe, would be promoted to president for the balance of the season at least. McKechnie is smart in the ways of baseball. If given a free rein and money to work with, he would undoubtedly produce a winning team. The moving of McKechnie into the president's seat would probably mean the appointment of Rabbit Maranville as manager of the team. However, it is expected that a definite statement will be forthcoming from Adams some time tomorrow.

The Chicago Cubs advanced to within half a game of the Giants in the National League pennant race yesterday by dividing a double-header with Pittsburgh while the Terrymen were dropping a decision to the Phillies. The Cubs extended their winning streak to 11 games in the opener, but were stopped in the second engagement when the Pirates scored the deciding run in the eleventh inning. At the Polo Grounds, the Giants couldn't do much against the pitching of Curt Davis, the Phil's star right-hander.

Detroit increased its lead in the American League to three full games by beating St. Louis. The Yankees were kept idle by rain. At Washington, Wes Ferrell held the Senators at bay and hit two home runs to lead the Red Sox to a 6-to-4 triumph. Wes batted in four of his team's six runs.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Aug. 1, 1910

BY DARING base running, the New York Highlanders defeated Cleveland, 4 to 2, in the American League. Stolen bases figured in the scoring of all four New York runs. Austin starred in the field and on the bases for the winners. Crandall pitched the New York Nationals to their fourth straight victory when he blanked Boston, 4 to 0.

Weld Float a Busy Place These Days

By a Staff Photographer

Harvard Summer School Students on the Charles

Above—Enthusiastic Scullers on the River. Below—Blake Dennison, Harvard Instructor, Teaching Betty Frances Howe the Art of Sculling on Practice Machine He Invented

Sculling Grows in Favor As Shells Swarm River

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When scullers swarm the surface of the Charles River in a manner resembling traffic at busy street corners, it is time to find out what is going on and why. The Weld boathouse is the beehive of sculling, and Blake Dennison, mild-mannered and serious instructor of the sport there, provided the necessary answers.

Throughout the United States sculling is gradually bringing to the individual the satisfaction and recreation that squash, badminton and golf provide. There is more sculling today than ever before. Spring, summer and fall the Weld boathouse of Harvard University caters to students, graduates and summer school attendants, who wish to scull. And that goes for girls, too!

Midseason activity has reached its height at the Weld this week, today and tomorrow the summer school students engage in the fifth annual regatta. This regatta has been well organized by Dennison and permits competition for first and second-place medals in all classes, including races for the girl scullers.

No Swim, No Row

The questioning reporter had visioned taking out one of these water skiis. Before broaching the subject he sought to impress the genial Dennison with the importance of a story on sculling. When, however, he learned that the first requirement before taking out a boat called for the ability to swim at least 60 yards, his hopes submerged and remained upspoken.

Back in 1923 this sculling idea took hold at Harvard in a modest way. In that first season boats left the float only 3000 times and the record for one day was only 85. Last season the proportion swelled to nine times when 27,447 launchings were tabulated and March 18, 1934, kept Dennison unusually occupied with a new one-day record of 455.

The sculling procedure for beginners under Dennison is interesting. Two requisites are necessary, the ability to swim the 60 yards and $5.00 for locker fee. With those preliminaries completed, Dennison, Weld instructor, general proprietor and traffic manager, takes the novice in hand for personal attention.

Clever Practice Machine

No shell for the novice. A cleverly constructed practice sculling machine, devised by Dennison, is attached to the float. Here one learns how to get into a shell, which is important since the frail craft are as sensitive to balance as a rolling log. Then came the handling of oars, skeleton at the float of course, and last the shoulder and leg drive with form and rhythm the important fundamentals.

Here are his instructions to board these frail craft: first the right foot on the centered step-board and grasp the two oar handle tips in the right hand, holding them together. When properly balanced on the right foot, put the left into the left foot rest and sit down. If you have not taken a nose dive by this time, you are ready to shove off for a tour of the water's surface.

If you have remembered your practice, you grip the oar handles with the fingers from the knuckles out, not in the palm. This gripping enhances feathering. The left hand is over the right. With shoulders not dipped too much, you reach for the catch with blades at exact right angles to the water. Then pull through without trying to reach for the bottom of the river. He teaches the beginner to recover with the blade face up and to coast over the water surface, from an elbow spread position and very little laying back. With a few other details you are now skimming the water with the ease of a waterbug.

Value of Machine

The value of the practice machine invented by Dennison is the rapid manner in which he teaches sculling to 15 pupils in less time than it took to coach two in midstream. Form and rhythm are as essential in sculling as in golf. Bull-like strength is of no more value in rowing, unless harnessed to form, than in golf—ask Henry W. (Esky) Clark, assistant athletic director at Harvard, and a recent convert to rowing.

Once graduated from the practice machine, Dennison will introduce you to the Wherry. It is built to stand abuse and bumping with an open inside measuring 20 inches across the seat and about 20 feet long. Next you qualify for the Broad Comp, canvas decked, 19 inches wide and about 24½ feet long. The third promotion is to the Narrow Comp, 15 inches across and the same length as the Broad Comp.

When you become a full-fledged oarsman you proudly haul out the single shell, only 11 inches across the seat and 26½ feet in length. At Harvard Dennison has specially rigged singles, strengthened inboard and special leg adjustments to care for the requirements of the many users.

"Sculler's Ladder"

To create interest for the scullers Dennison has installed a bulletin board in the boathouse called the "Sculler's Ladder." Here names are listed like apartment house mailboxes. If your name is down the list and you wish to climb, simply challenge as high as three men above you. If no acceptance follows the third challenge, you automatically advance up the ladder. If the challenge is accepted and you win, up you go, if you lose, keep practicing and try again.

Today the summer school regatta officially opens with the qualifying heats for men. There are some 58 entries on hand divided among the four types of boats. The survivors, today, will enter the finals, tomorrow. There is no competition for the girls, today, but about 27 of them will enter finals tomorrow. The course begins at the Weeks Memorial Bridge and finishes in front of Weld, a distance of about 300 yards. The racing begins at 3 o'clock each afternoon.

Officials for the regatta will be Arthur L. Hobson '24, William S. Youngman, and Laurence Curtis, Weld boathouse trustees; Paul Kirk, commissioner of public safety, and Henry W. Clark, assistant athletic director at Harvard. Clark will be a finish judge, today, and timer with Youngman, tomorrow. Hobson is referee, Curtis and Kirk, judges at finish, Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, dean of the Summer School, will award first and second-place medals.

Sporting Around the Hub

Martin Twins Move Into Second Round at Worcester

THIRTY golfers advanced to the second round of the annual New England amateur golf championship at the Worcester Country Club yesterday. They found the 23-year-old course in excellent condition. The ball rolled normally on the soft turf, and the greens were in fine shape for championship play.

The remainder of the field, having drawn first-round byes, teed off this afternoon. Many of the favorites are in this group; among them were included Fred J. Wright of Trapelo, Waltham; T. Suffern Tailer of Newport, R. I.; Charlie Clare of Race Brook, Orange, Conn., the defending champion, and Francis Boyle of Wachusett, Worcester.

The Martin twins, Eddie and Leo of Sandy Burr, Wayland, Mass., joined 28 other golfers who moved into the second round yesterday. Eddie defeated Paul Harmon of Portland, Maine, 6 and 5, while Leo, a semifinalist in the recent Bay State amateur, downed D. A. Polson of Rockledge, Hartford, Conn., 5 and 4.

★ ★ ★

Other Winners in New England Golf—A few of the winning golfers who teed off on the opening day of the New England amateur golf tourney at Worcester yesterday included: Raynor M. Gardiner, secretary-treasurer of the New England Golf Association; Allan V. Ellis, The Country Club, Brookline; H. R. Heneage Jr., Hanover, N. H.; R. W. Knowles, The Country Club; Kenneth Corcoran, Oyster Harbors; Harold Kellenberger, Salem, and W. C. Quinby, The Country Club.

★ ★ ★

Sarazen and Babe Didrikson—Gene Sarazen and Mildred Babe Didrikson will play at the Old Orchard Beach (Maine) Country Club course Saturday afternoon. They played at Kennebunk Beach last Sunday. At Old Orchard they will play against Rosamond Vahey, Massachusetts champion, and Jere Hicker, Old Orchard pro. Miss Vahey has already got in a practice round at Old Orchard.

Yesterday the Sarazen-Didrikson combine played Elliott C. Taber and Dave Whiteside, the New Bedford Country Club's two best golfers, at New Bedford. Although Sarazen equalled par with a medal score of 70, the exhibition four-ball match ended all even. Miss Didrikson scored an 88.

★ ★ ★

Son Defeats Father in Golf—James C. Bayley Jr. of Boston, yesterday defeated his father, James C. Bayley Sr., 6 and 5, to advance to the semifinal in the annual handicap golf tournament of the York (Maine) Country Club for the Page Cup. The victory yesterday for the younger Bayley reversed an 8-and-7 defeat that Bayley Sr. pinned on his son in the club championship in 1931. Incidently, Bayley Sr. won the '31 tourney.

★ ★ ★

South Shore Women's Tennis—Louise Hedlund, of Watertown scored a mild upset yesterday in the women's South Shore tennis championship at the Cohasset Golf Club when she defeated Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer of Boston, seeded No. 5, 6—1, 9—7. Ottilie M. Gaertner of Jamaica Plain also advanced to the fourth round, defeating Louise Harding, 6—0, 9—7. Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, seeded No. 1, defeated Mrs. David Stone, 6—3, 6—2, and Mrs. Carlton Mabley Jr., the former Virginia Cross, beat Marian Wood, 6—2, 6—1. Play got under way in doubles and mixed doubles.

★ ★ ★

Here and There—Sam Fitch of Boston yesterday beat John Gow of Simsbury, Conn., in the fortieth annual invitation tennis tournament of the Norfolk (Conn.) Country Club tournament with 6—4, 7—5 scores. . . . Play continued in the annual women's four-ball golf tourney at the Essex County Club, Manchester, yesterday, with Mrs. Ames Stevens and Mrs. E. M. Abbott, 1934 winners, defeating Mrs. H. Rouseau and Mrs. W. E. Miles, 5 and 4, in the second round. . . . Baseball fans will see a new chapter written in the history of the Boston Braves. Judge Emil Fuchs closed one of the chapters today when he stepped out of control. . . . Don't forget the national doubles tennis championships for both men and women comes to Longwood on Aug. 19. . . . Gypsy, owned by Harry E. Noyes, scored a surprising victory over the Priscilla III, owned by Johnston deForest of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, New York, in the first race for the Eastern Yacht Club's Ladies Plate yesterday off Marblehead. . . . Many inboard and outboard motorboats will skim over the waters in the Charles River Basin on Aug. 10 and 11.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Becoming a Lost Art

IT IS not so many days ago that I read a piece about the base stealing of Bill Werber, third baseman of the Boston Red Sox, and how he was stretching one-base advances to two or more through his speed and quick thinking. It reminded me of the days of Ty Cobb and Eddie Collins, two of the greatest base-runners of all time and when I was reading one of the "Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond," it started me thinking about the art of base stealing in those days of yore. While I realized all along that the present-day major-league baseball player does not compare with those of 25 years ago when it comes to running around the base paths, I did not recall that the difference was as great as it is, until I began to study some of the figures.

Staff Photo

Bill Werber

Collins a Great Pilferer

Just 25 years ago yesterday Cobb and Collins were having a great race for base-stealing honors. The great Detroit outfielder had 47 to his credit, while the former Athletic second-baseman and present general manager of the Boston Red Sox, had 46. When the season was over, Collins had run his total up to 81 while Cobb stopped at 65. Last year Werber stole 40 bases in all and considerable was said about his fine showing. Based on the showing made by other players that year, it was indeed worthy of commendation; but how small the number looks when compared with the Collins and Cobb of 1910. Up to and including Tuesday's game, Werber had stolen only 19 bases and at that he was leading both leagues in that department of play.

Why the Falling Off?

I have often been asked to account for the falling off in the number of bases stolen during recent years. No doubt there is more than one reason for the leading base-stealer of modern times being so far behind the Collins of past years; but I do not believe that it is on account of a slowing-up in speed. Collins and Cobb were fast men; but so are Werber and Almada and some others. Collins and Cobb may have been cleverer at stealing and they may have had more chances to try; but even that can hardly account for such a superiority. I believe the chief reason is to be found in the livelier ball and the fact that it is not so important to play for one run today as it was 25 years ago. Today it is more a case of get on first and then let the next men drive you in, and so long as that condition prevails, so long will the base-stealing of Collins stand out.

★ ★ ★

Hornsby and the St. Louis Browns

The St. Louis Browns are now so far down in eighth place that there is little chance of their ever getting out of the cellar this season. But it is interesting to hear that, despite their lowly position in the race, the club will not finish in the red this year. Manager Hornsby has sold and swapped players so advantageously that he will make money for the owners of the club. And what is still more, while he has let a number of his best players go, the team which he now has under his control is fully as strong, if not stronger. It isn't every manager that can show such a record.

Reuben Fine Takes Fourth Chess Title

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 1 (AP)—His fourth American open title won by clever strategy, 20-year-old Reuben Fine of New York turned his attentions today to the international chess tournament at Warsaw, Poland, this month. After that, he plans to play chess for a living.

A chess enthusiast since he was 11, Fine walked off with his fourth consecutive championship of the American Chess Federation Congress here yesterday by a half-point margin.

Drawing with Harold Morton, Boston, in his last match, Fine managed to nose out Arthur Dake, a young star from Portland, Ore., who was out front in the number of victories at the end of 30 qualifying matches.

Fine, who with Dake is a member of the international team, described this year's tournament as the hardest he ever had played in. Fine won his first national tournament at 17 and never has finished lower than seventh in national play.

Miss Glutting Wins Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 1—Keeping up her record-breaking golf, Charlotte Glutting of the Rock Spring Country Club, New Jersey state champion, won the New Jersey Shore golf tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, at the Deal Golf Club, yesterday with a card of 239 for 54 holes of medal play. This was 11 strokes better than the previous record for the event. Mrs. Robert C. Lake of the Plandome Golf Club was second with 252.

Eli to Coach Tigers

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug 1 (AP)—Richard F. Vaughan of Newton Center, Mass., assistant hockey coach at Yale since 1929, last night was named head coach of hockey at Princeton. He succeeds Frank Fredrickson who resigned last spring. Vaughan was graduated from Yale in 1928. He was captain and center of the hockey team and captain and shortstop of the baseball team as an undergraduate.

American Association

Results July 31

Kansas City 8, Louisville 7.
Milwaukee 4, Indianapolis 3.
St. Paul 8, Minneapolis 7.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

Results July 31

Portland 6, Sacramento 0.
San Francisco 6, Los Angeles 5.
Missions 5, Hollywood 4.
One game postponed.

International League

Buffalo 10, Baltimore 8.
Syracuse 4, Rochester 2.
Montreal 13, Albany 7.
Toronto 2, Newark 1.

Wave of Upsets Sweep Favored Aside in Golf

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 1 (AP)—A wave of upsets, the two largest churned up by a pair of unknowns from California, struck the national public links golf championship yesterday, sweeping away every important favorite, except Dave Mitchell, defending champion from Indianapolis, and Arthur Armstrong of Honolulu, the man he beat for the title a year ago.

As the burning rays of a midsummer Hoosier sun all but stifled the field with more than 100-degree heat, a two-time champion, the current medalist and two former medal winners, among them the famed Scotty Campbell of Seattle, passed out of the championship picture. It was one of the biggest series of upsets in the championship's 14 years of play.

Lloyd Nordstrom, Swedish salesman from Davenport, Iowa, who led the field from start to finish in the race for the medal, was escorted out by Bob Tomes, an unknown to the tournament from Long Beach, Calif., in the second round. Fred Gordon, 21-year-old movie lot worker from Santa Monica, Calif., upset Campbell in a hard battle that extended through one thundershower and to the final green, 1 up.

Former Champion Loses

Tab Boyer, unemployed sports writer from Portland, Ore., who won the medal in 1933, was a first-round victim, defeated by Mike Parco, 20-year-old gas station attendant from Buffalo, N. Y., 2 and 1, who later was eliminated by Joe Coria, a cop in a St. Paul picnic park, 2 up. The former champion to fall was Charles Ferrera of San Francisco, 1931 and 1933 winner, but it was Nordstrom who eliminated him in the first round, 4 and 2.

As the firing of 48 matches, arranged for the first time by a draw from a hat ended, 16 players from seven states, Hawaii and Washington, D. C., remained in the fight, California and Indiana leading the parade with a quartet of survivors each. Competition was so close, generally, that 16 matches went to the final green with another extending into overtime, a match in which Bill Russell of Indianapolis thrilled his home town by defeating Halbert Grumbles, 20-year-old soda clerk from San Antonio, Texas.

Mitchell and Armstrong, located in the same bracket this time, had an easy day. Mitchell defeated Fred Grote of Milwaukee, 7 and 6, the most lop-sided first-round margin, and then eliminated Gordon Denney, Louisville star, 2 and 1, in the afternoon. Armstrong captured both his victories by a 5-and-4 margin, defeating George Bradley of Philadelphia and Ralph Presby of Sacramento, Calif.

A Most Exciting Match

The Tomes-Nordstrom match was one of the most exciting of the day, yet it produced some of the worst golf. Both players shot medal rounds of 44, eight over par, to draw all even through nine holes, but the medalist went 2 up through the thirteenth as Tomes hooked into a lot of trouble. Tomes won the fourteenth as Nordstrom missed an 18-inch putt for a half and sank a 40-foot putt on the fifteenth for a deuce, only to have Nordstrom drop one from 30 feet for a half. Successive tee shots into the lake cost the medalist the sixteenth and seventeenth holes. They halved the final one, Nordstrom tossing away his last chance by three putting as Tomes hit the trap off the tee.

Coria shot the finest golf of the day and needed it to win, finishing in 33, one under par, to defeat Parco.

Lieut. Ken Rogers of the Army Flying Corps, stationed at San Antonio, impressed the Galleryites with his game yesterday as he triumphed with 3 and 1 victories over John Ross of Los Angeles and Len Black of Louisville.

Two more rounds of 18 holes each will be played today, cutting the field to four, after which play will proceed over the 36-hole route to the finals Saturday.

Boston Yacht Yankee Trails Three Britons

HYDE, Isle of Wight, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Boston sloop Yankee finished fourth in the race around the Isle of Wight today, trailing the British yachts Astra, Endeavour and Velsheda across the finish line.

Astra's winning time was 5h., 49m., 30s., Endeavour, beaten only by 25 seconds, would have won the race had she not lost three minutes passing a mark boat too far leeward. Velsheda's time was 5h., 59m., 11s., and Yankee's 6h. 5m. 22s. Shamrock was fifth in 6h. 12m. 3s. King George's Britannia, with the royal owner aboard, failed to finish.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	60	33	.645
Chicago	62	36	.633
St. Louis	55	39	.585
Pittsburgh	54	44	.551
Cincinnati	42	53	.442
Brooklyn	41	52	.441
Philadelphia	40	53	.430
Boston	25	69	.266

Results July 31

Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 5. (11 innings)
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 3. (10 innings)
Philadelphia 5, New York 3.
Brooklyn 5, Boston 3.
Boston 4, Brooklyn 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	58	37	.611
New York	52	37	.584
Chicago	51	37	.580
Boston	49	44	.527
Cleveland	45	45	.500
Philadelphia	39	47	.453
Washington	39	55	.415
St. Louis	30	61	.330

Results July 31

Boston 6, Washington 4.
Chicago 6, Cleveland 4.
Detroit 9, St. Louis 3.
One game postponed.

Miss Wethered Equals Men's Par

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug 1 (AP)—Miss Joyce Wethered of London, Eng., yesterday played the Pittsfield Country Club golf course in 70 strokes, equalling men's par and smashing the women's record for the layout. She and W. Prince Smith of Pittsfield defeated Miss Deborah Verry of Worcester and Dan England Jr., of Pittsfield, 1 up, in a best-ball match. Miss Wethered, started with two birdie 3s, was but in 36 and back in a sub-par 34.

Southern Association

Results July 31

New Orleans 6, Atlanta 4.
Birmingham 5, Knoxville 2.
Chattanooga 4, Little Rock 3.
Nashville 9, Memphis 4.

Touring American Athletes Defeat Finnish Trackmen

TAMPERE, Finland, Aug. 1 (AP)—Touring American track and field athletes defeated a Finnish team yesterday in an international meet witnessed by 10,000 spectators.

The 200-meter dash even was captured by George Anderson of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, in 22.9s. with Makinen of Finland second. Elroy Robinson, also from the Olympic Club, won the 800 meters in 1m. 52.2s. as Teileri of the home forces finished second.

The first American defeat came in the 110 meters high hurdles when Knewell Rushforth of Salt Lake City was led to the tape by Matti Jarvinen. Jarvinen's time was 15.2s. while Rushforth finished slightly more than two-tenths of a second behind.

A heave of 15.45 meters (approximately 50ft. 8 13-16ins.) gave Gordon Dunn of the Olympic Club first place in the shot put. The next best throw was turned in by Ala Rotu of Finland, 14.51 meters (approximately 47ft. 7 ins.). Dunn also won the discus throw, flipping the disc 47.39 meters (approximately 155ft. 6ins.). Kalev Kotkas was second more than nine feet short of Dunn's mark.

M. Koutenen of Finland won the hammer throw event with a throw of 49.85 (approximately 163ft. 6ins.), nosing out Henry Dreyer of Rhode Island State for first place by about four inches. Dreyer's heave measured 49.75.

Jack Mauger of the Olympic Club cleared the bar at exactly 13ft. 1½ins. to win the pole vault. Lindroth of Finland was second with a vault of 12ft. 5½ins. The running high jump ended in a tie between Rushforth and Kotkas at 6ft. 3ins.

Archers Breaking National Records

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 1 (AP)—Marksmen competing in the National Archery Association's annual target tournament aimed at brand new records today.

Gilman Keasey, Corvalis, Ore., crack shot, hung up a new double York mark yesterday, scoring 735 points on the first round and 751 on the second for a total of 1486. The old record was 1484 points.

Mrs. Ruth Hodgert, Modesto, Calif., set a new record for women in the single and double columbian rounds. In her first round she scored 544 points, topping the old record of 538 set by Ruth Snavely, of New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Hodgert's total for the double round was 1060, 14 points more than the old mark held by Dorothy Duggan, of Greenwich, Conn.

Bessie Gunn, Southgate, Calif., won the national junior girl's title with a total point score of 1833. Frances Schweitzer, of Lakewood, Ohio, was second with 1821.

Yale Takes a Drubbing

HONOLULU, Aug. 1 (AP) — Yale University's touring baseball team took another sound drubbing yesterday from the Hawaiian Pearl Harbor fleet air base nine, 11 to 1. The university team has suffered four defeats in five starts in the island, where it is stopping over on an Oriental tour.

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Dalmatia—Border of East and West

ALONG the bare gray coast the steamer idles, stirring the blue water of the Adriatic into momentary turmoil. The unending gray rocks give no sign of the season's change; only that their sullenness is lightened here and there by a sun new and bright. They are not jagged, on the northern Dalmatian shore; they rise and sink smoothly, graciously; the dark long stripes on them that mark the slow deposits of each earth-forming era rise and sink in parallel graceful curves. New England rock would look brittler, more jagged; or ground by the sea into sand like pale powder. New England hills would flash with the green of spring. Dalmatian hills never change.

DIOCLETIAN, TIRED OF governing an empire, sent his architects to build by the Adriatic a palace of this gray stone. His palace walls still stand, enclosing the short bent streets of the old city of Split; enclosing, too, the round cathedral. Within, it is bare and dark, and the tones of the organ, musing on placidly, seem to issue from the vaulted roof above.

Not far from Split lies Trogir, which has not, like its larger neighbor, outgrown its walls. It could not, on the seaside, since they run only a few feet from the water's edge. There is one gate of entry, hardly wide enough for vehicles. Over it once stood the winged lion of St. Mark's, symbol of centuries when the Venetian Republic dominated the blue sea between Italy and Dalmatia, and the land on either side; symbol therefore of Italian rule, and torn down a year or two ago, if reports are correct, by a few young and overheated Jugoslav patriots. Fortunately they have not harmed the slender beauty of Trogir's campanile.

NOT ONE, BUT three, foreign powers left their warlike imprint on the island town of Hvar. The first was a friend: Spain, ally of Austria and Venice, defending in 1571 the Dalmatian coast against the Turks. The second and third were invaders: France, carrying eastward Napoleon's eagles; Austria, seizing the coast that Venice and France in turn had lost; and the sign left by each of the three is a fort. To Hvar, Venetian lordship brought peace and culture. It brought the white loggia by the quay; and the Palace Leporini, its empty windows framing fragments of blue sky.

The village curves back from the sea against the mountains. Two long, long walls scale the mountainside to Fort Spagnuolo, where children play ball in the unused court, and shout down a cistern to listen, seconds later, for the echo. Beyond the town, inland, even these stony hills have partly turned to green; over the stones one walks, across hills, to the meager vineyards, a dozen scanty plants surrounded by yard-thick stone walls, leaves bright translucent green; or one may look back from them to the sea and islands on the other side of the harbor; to the sunset, a straight bar across the bay; a single square sail floating in the horizon's center.

IT WILL BE different, another evening; to look then from the fort, to the little brother-islands of Hvar, splashed crazily in the bay; to see the sun sink not at the horizon but as if in the middle of the sea—such a distant phantom-land the clouds build, rising in straight lines like dim shores beyond the water, and the pink sun drops among them till it leaves only a row of flickering flames. Or to return from a stony inland village as twilight shuts down and blurs this hard land, to follow a dried river bed writhing among the gashed rock-hills. In the dusk, the white, impudent face of a goat, bleating; the worn pink scarf of a peasant woman milking goats; many men astraddle wooden saddles on donkeys; the echoing cries to hurry the slow beasts.

DUBROVNIK IS SEABORN, almost as Venice is. The city's battlements jut out into the Adria like the prow of a ship. The soft pounding of water on the rocks never ceases, nor in spring the warm sea wind breathing from the south.

Venetian gentlefolk called this town Ragusa; Englishmen misunderstood the name, hearing them tell of the wealthy trade-ships of the little Ragusan Republic that flourished, though under the suzerainty of Hungary and the Sultan, and spoke of Ragusan vessels as argosies. Tournfort, and from him Montesquieu, marveled how the city-state was governed, and wrote down that the chief magistrate was replaced by another each month, the lower officers each week, the commandant of the fortress each day—so did the republic "compensate the greatness of their power by the brevity of its duration."

HERE RUNS THE border of East and West. Slav and Roman settled the town; Byzantium, the Sicilian Normans, Venice, Hungary ruled it in turn before the Sultan could force tribute from it. The thrusting of the East against the West has not stopped. Yet, more than of Byzantium, Hungary, or even Belgrade, Dubrovnik is the heir of Venice, and through Venice of the Latin West. Titian and Andrea del Sarto, Jacopo Palma, and Il Pordenone, painted pictures that are in its cathedral.

In Dubrovnik, as nowhere else in Dalmatia, spring overtakes you and will not let you go. The air is filled with it, with the flowering of wistaria, with the dizzying sweetness of lemon blossoms; the fragrance pursues you through the narrow, stony streets, across fields mazed in moonlight, up and down terraces leading to palm-fronted villas; and over the harbor, to grow strongest on the island that was once the home of Maximilian, the Maximilian who left Dalmatia and the Adria for the tragic throne of Mexico.

R. H. P.

Courtesy of Grace Horne's Galleries, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER: *A Painting by Molly Luce*

NO MATTER how many pictures we behold of the countryside, we find the subject one of unending possibility. The same view looks different to each artist. One, in depicting it, stresses the density of the trees, the lumpiness of the ground; another dwells upon the verdure; another extracts a complex design to which all details, such as trees, houses, sloping hills, contribute their share. In the latter class, we may include the pastoral subjects by Molly Luce of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Many canvases have been painted by this artist, who works diligently, sparing no effort to complete a picture which is rich in detail, and demanding in patience. Her pictures are marked for composure. There is a feeling conveyed of orderliness, precision, and complacency. No one feature demands the attention of the onlooker particularly, for all details are evenly distributed. The eye wanders over the surface, enjoying the direction of the stream, the stately fir trees, the interlacing branches of fruit trees, the snug position of the house, the cozy village off in a distance, and the graceful undulations of the uplands. Miss Luce paints somewhat in the manner of the Flemish miniaturists of old, rendering each object as a neat, compact entity. She makes no effort to depict nature with an abundance of shadow, and consequent photographic effect. Such pictures are as decorative as they are poetic.

"My presence shall go with thee"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS interesting to note that the promise, "My presence shall go with thee," was made to Moses at a very critical time in his experience. Inspired by a great vision of God as the eternal "I AM," Moses had undertaken to lead the children of Israel out of bondage. He had led them safely through the perils of the Red Sea and into the wilderness; but during his absence on Mount Sinai, where he was receiving the Commandments and the pattern for the tabernacle, they had made for themselves a golden calf, and when he came down from the mountain he found them worshiping it.

Feeling the need for more spiritual insight, strength, and courage to carry on his task, Moses prayed (Exodus 33:13), "Now therefore, I pray thee, if I have found grace in thy sight, shew me now thy way." Then was given to him that eternal, unchanging promise of divine Love (33:14), "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest." And so, with renewed vision, Moses continued the wilderness journey, and proved the promise true, not only for himself, but for those whom he was leading to the land of promise. At the end of his pilgrimage, when in his last message to his people he reminded them of the spiritual law which had sustained them through all their wanderings, he proclaimed a law for all people, saying (Deuteronomy 33:27), "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms."

Christian Science teaches us how to understand and utilize the ever-present law of Love. In order to bring this spiritual law into our experience, we need to understand and obey it. And as we do so, we prove that spiritual law is infallible and applicable to every human problem. Of this law, Mary Baker Eddy writes in her book "No and Yes" (p. 30): "God's law is in three words, 'I am All;' and this perfect law is ever present to rebuke any claim of another law."

In order to understand how God's presence can go with us, and be with us, lifting us above every difficulty, it is necessary to understand the nature of God. If we think of Him as a personal, finite being, it is impossible to think of Him as being everywhere. But when we understand God to be infinite divine Principle, acting through spiritual law, we readily understand that Principle is omnipresent. Mathematics is the same everywhere, and its laws are always present and ready to be used by every student who understands them. In order to make use of mathematics, however, one must understand and obey its laws or rules.

Christian Science unfolds the meaning of God as divine Principle, and shows us how we may draw near to Him at all times. There is no problem so puzzling that it cannot be solved through an understanding of God's power and presence. There is no task so difficult that it cannot be accomplished through the understanding that God is the source of all strength and intelligence. When we are tempted by discouragement and a sense of inadequacy, how reassuring is the promise, "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest." It assures us that we are not working alone, but that God, good, the Principle of all life and being, is working with us, and that we cannot lack any good. If the need is for more intelligence, more love, more patience, we can rest assured that it is being given to us, and that we can receive it in abundant measure.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 149, 150): "Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee. Therefore despair not nor murmur, for that which seeketh to save, to heal, and to deliver, will guide thee, if thou seekest this guidance." If we humbly and joyfully accept the fact of God's ever-presence, and approach our problem with this assurance, we shall soon learn Love's "tender lesson." It may be that the lesson we need is to seek the divine guidance more honestly, more intelligently, more humbly, more persistently.

How tenderly the Master taught the lesson of the Father's ever-presence in the story of the prodigal son! Through wrong thinking we all, at times, wander into a "far country," and each one of us has to come to himself, and arise and go to the Father. However long the way may have been, or however long we may have fed on husks, as soon as we turn our faces to the Father, seeking His guidance, we find ourselves again in His presence, with the added knowledge that only our sinful beliefs had seemed to separate us from Him. And in His presence, the rags and tatters of impoverished and self-willed thinking are cast away, and we know ourselves as the sons and daughters of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Moonlit Apples

AT THE top of the house the apples are laid in rows,
And the skylight lets the moonlight in, and those
Apples are deep-sea apples of green. There goes
A cloud on the moon in the autumn night.

A mouse in the wainscot scratches, and scratches, and then
There is no sound at the top of the house of men
Or mice; and the cloud is blown, and the moon again
Dapples the apples with deep-sea light.

They are lying in rows there, under the gloomy beams;
On the sagging floor; they gather the silver streams
Out of the moon, those moonlit apples of dreams,
And quiet is the steep stair under.

In the corridors under there is nothing but sleep.
And stiller than ever on orchard boughs they keep
Tryst with the moon, and deep is the silence, deep
On moon-washed apples of wonder.

—JOHN DRINKWATER, in "Collected Poems." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Water Colors

WHITE the bridge beside the mill,
Black the surface of the river,
Gold the moon and brighter still
Where its mirrored mountains quiver;
Silver-green the drowning stars
Through the gilded reeds and rushes;
Green the waves on sandy bars
Which the phosphor softly flushes;
Blue the distant mountain peak
With the snow upon its shoulder,
Purple where the shadows seek
Covert as the night grows older.

MILDRED BOIE

Mexican Express

ON A Mexican train nothing seems to be taken seriously, not even the time schedule. We were due to pull out of the station in Manzanillo at noon; but the conductor at that hour had just commenced his lunch. Evidently the future passengers were similarly engaged since there were no others in the first-class coaches but ourselves. A half-hour later the engineer began tooting his whistle.

After about ten minutes a carriage drew up. At first I thought it to be some sort of baggage conveyance. I could see, besides two men in the driver's seat, nothing but bundles and baskets and rolls. But they all became slightly animated. One rolled out into the dust. The rest took legs and walked, followed by a light-skinned gentleman in tight-fitting breeches, short-jacket and broad-brimmed Stetson. Save for a heavy stick, he was unencumbered. He stroked his moustache and tapped systematically each pocket while several station hands relieved his family of all burdens, and led a grand march for the train. A halt was called every few yards in order to buy something. Before they had reached the platform, they had bought everything—various concoctions wrapped in *tortillas*, chicken tamales, sweet tamales and every variety of fruit known to Mexico. . . .

The family entered our car as if to take possession of every square inch. Two little girls ran to the far end, two little boys to the near, the mother to the left center, the father to the right while all the bags, baskets, bundles, rolls, robes and boxes filled all the space that remained. . . .

Now joining the fray, there were five or six more families. Baskets, bags and babies were so gloriously mixed that I doubted if ever they could be identified again. It was a panic. Voices rioted from one end of the coach to the other. The whistle continued. The conductor motioned several stragglers to hurry. There came a terrific jolt, a moment of tense silence in which everyone, laying hold of the nearest means of support, stood as if suddenly petrified; then a clanging of bell, and the corrugated-iron sides of the station began to move astern.—From "In Mexican Waters," by GEORGE HUGH BANNING. (Boston: Lauriat.)

Mrs. Adams Post-Chaises to London

LAND at last! But they had leapt out too soon, in their zeal and their terror. Their feet sank deep in the tide-washed sand.

"We looked," wrote Abigail, ruefully, "like a parcel of Naiads, just rising from the sea."

They found a public house; entered; were able to change their sopping clothes, dry themselves, rest on beds that only seemed to rock! . . .

Eighteen miles to Canterbury! The roads were wonderful to Abigail. No stony pathways here, save in the towns. On all sides were vast rolling fields, gracious and beautiful, of wheat, oats, beans and hops. It was not, somehow, as such a verdant garden that she had pictured England. Her admiration was as yet unwilling, but it flowed.

Where were the fences? There were hedges along the road, and here and there dividing, but nothing more. Where were the herdsmen? The cattle roamed at large, or seemed to—smallish oxen, but larger cows and sheep than she had seen at home.

They rolled over Canterbury's cobbled streets. Stopped. Alighted. Discharged the carriages, and called for fresh ones.

"In a few moments, sir," said a red-faced countryman, pulling at his forelock. They were in the yard of an inn, which they entered now. A lace-capped, silk-gowned woman came smiling to greet the party.

Abigail told them they wished breakfast—for ten people.

"This way, madam." The innkeeper's lady led the way to a sun-filled parlor, with cutlery set on an oaken board. "Breakfast will be here in ten minutes."

And it was; the price reasonable; the service and the food most excellent. Abigail's admiration grew. She was surprised, warmed by such familiar hospitality in a strange country.

They toured the town—a larger town than Boston. She thought the many Gothic cathedrals looked more like jails, and the close way they were guarded rendered them further so. The houses, too, were heavy-looking, some with roofs thatched, others with roofs of crooked brick tiles.

They rode on, past vast mysterious country estates, enclosed within walls.

The second stop was Rochester, a pretty town; the third, Chatham, where they tarried to dine, at an elegant inn. Footmen came running to them in this yard—as many footmen as there were carriages. . . . A hostess appeared as before—a woman of poise and dress.

"Your commands, madam? Do you desire a chamber?" The chambermaid hovered in the offing. No, they must be on their way before dark. . . .

For half an hour they rested, or washed, or talked. The call to dinner came on the minute—an elegant table, Abigail reports, set in a gentleman's style. Powdered waiters to bring the subsidiary dishes. Mine host or hostess in person, carrying the main roast, and carving it. These were post-chaise travelers, and as such commanded respect. Fish, fowl, and meat they had, and vegetables, and a sweet; and then they were on their way—swiftly, or dark would overtake them before they had passed Blackheath, which must not be. . . .

At eight in the evening they arrived at Low's Hotel in Covent Garden, at that end of London in which the Court resided. Here John had lodged. . . .

Young Smith had engaged other lodgings for her, to which both gentlemen accompanied her next morning. She was soon installed in Osborne's New Family Hotel, in the Adelphi.—DOROTHIE BOBBÉ, in "Abigail Adams, the Second First Lady." (New York: Minton, Balch.)

Grey Water and Green Islands

THE spring woods were freshly green on either side of us, and soon we came by the great swooping, sloping curve of the Hawes Brae down to the Firth and down to the Ferry. A broad stretch of water lay before us, but not so broad that we could not see the line of coast-hills beyond. We had a vision of grey water and green islands, and caught a glimpse, away on the extreme left, of Ben Lomond's top towering mistily into the clouds. To our right on our own side of the firth, thickset woods came down to the shore and the slanting rays of the evening sun lit up their living green and streaked it with pure gold. Across the water, a little to the left, rose a line of cranes and derricks from the shipyards of Rosyth.

But we were gazing admiringly, not at Ben Lomond or the magic islands of the firth or the enchanted woodlands of the Rosebery policies, but upon the Forth Bridge—as surely a Wonder of the World as was the Colossus of Rhodes or the Great Pyramid. It has a genuine impressiveness which gives point to another ancient and venerable story. An old hard-bitten Scottsman stood on the quay at Queensferry.

"Ay," he said, "I've travelled the five continents and the seven seas. I've gazed on a' the works o' man. But"—with an awed and reverent glance towards the Forth Bridge—"I take off my bonnet to nature, after all!"

That is the right attitude. If you can think of this giant skeleton as a strange phenomenon of nature rather than as a "work o' man," it is easier to get the thing into perspective. If you do not at first realise the size of the monster, glance upward when you hear the rattle of a train. That train—and it may well be a famous express, drawn by the most powerful type of engine known—looks exactly like the sort of train you bought for your nephew's last birthday. The sight of that train would give you a glimpse of your own relative insignificance, and put you in your place.—A. A. THOMSON, in "The Breezy Coast." (London: Herbert Jenkins.)

"САМ Я ПОЙДУ ПРЕД ТОБОЮ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ИНТЕРЕСНО отметить, что обещание "Сам Я пойду пред тобою" было дано Моисею в весьма критический момент его жизни. Одухотворенный великим видением, в котором Бог явился ему, как вечное "Я есмь," Моисей предпринял освобождение детей Израилевых из неволи. Он благополучно вывел их в пустыню сквозь опасности Чермного моря. Но, когда он удалился на гору Синай, где ему были даны Заповеди и образец скинии, то в его отсутствии Израильтяне завели себе золотого тельца и Моисей нашел их поклоняющимися ему, когда спустился к ним с горы.

Чувствуя, что ему необходимо приобрести больше духовного прозрения, больше сил и мужества для дальнейшего выполнения своей задачи, Моисей стал молиться (Исход 33:13): "И так, если я приобрел благоволение в очах Твоих, то молю: открой мне путь Твой." И тут-то ему и было дано это вечное, неизменное обетование Божественной Любви (33:14): "Сам Я пойду пред тобою, и введу тебя в покой." И вот с обновленным видением Моисей снова двинулся в путь по пустыне и доказал верность обетования не только самому себе, но и тем, кого он вел в обетованную землю. Когда наступил конец его странствованию, то, напомнив своему народу, в своем последнем обращении к нему, о том духовном законе, который поддерживал их во всех их скитаниях, он провозгласил закон для всех произнеся следующие слова (Второзаконие 33:27): "Прибежище твое Бог древний, и ты под мышцами вечными."

Христианская Наука учит нас, как надо понимать вездесущий закон Любви и как им пользоваться. Для того, чтобы испытать в своей собственной жизни влияние этого духовного закона, мы должны его понимать и ему повиноваться. Таким путем мы убеждаемся в безошибочности этого духовного закона и в его применимости во всех случаях жизни. Об этом законе Мэри Бэкер Эдди так пишет в своей книге "No and Yes" (стр. 30) "Божий закон заключается в трех словах 'Я есмь Все,' и этот совершенный закон неизменно присутствует и отвергает притязания всякого другого закона."

Для того, чтобы понять, как присутствие Бога может сопутствовать нам и быть с нами, поднимая нас над всеми преградами, необходимо понять природу Бога. Если мы думаем о Нем, как о личном смертном существе, то мы, конечно, не можем себе представить, что Он всегда везде присутствует. Но когда мы понимаем, что Бог бесконечный, божественный Принцип, действующий посредством духовного закона, то нам не трудно понять, что Принцип—вездесущ. Математика везде одна и та-же и законы ее всегда на лицо и могут быть применены каждым, кто их понимаёт. Однако, для того, чтобы пользоваться математикой, нужно понимать и повиноваться ея законам и правилам.

Христианская Наука раскрывает нам понятие о Боге, как о божественном Принципе и указывает нам, как мы можем приблизиться к Нему во всякое время. Нет такой запутанной проблемы, которая благодаря познанию Божьего могущества и Его присутствия, не могла-бы быть разрешена. Нет такой трудной задачи, которая, благодаря пониманию, что Бог—источник наших сил и нашего разумения, не могла-бы быть выполнена нами. В минуты, когда нас искушает чувство уныния и ощущение нашей несостоятельности, как успокаивает нас обетование: "Сам Я пойду пред тобой и введу тебя в покой!" Оно дает нам уверенность, что мы работаем не в одиночестве, ибо Бог, благо, Принцип всего бытия, работает с нами, и что мы не можем нуждаться ни в чем, что составляет наше благо. Если мы нуждаемся в бо́льшем количестве разумения, любви и терпения, то мы можем быть уверены, что все это дается нам и что мы в состоянии все воспринять в большом изобилии.

Mrs. Eddy пишет в "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (стр. 149, 150): "Помни, что ты не можешь быть поставлен ни в какие условия, хотя-бы самые суровые, где-бы Любовь не находилась уже до тебя и где-бы тебя не ожидало ея нежное наставление. Поэтому не отчаивайся и не ропщи, ибо то, что хочет спасти, исцелить и освободить будет тобою руководить, если ты захочешь этого руководительства." Если мы смиренно и радостно признаем, что вездесущность Бога есть действительный факт и, если мы приступим к нашим проблемам, будучи в этом факте уверены, то мы не замедлим узнать "нежное наставление" Любви. Быть может мы нуждаемся, чтобы нам было указано, что мы должны домогаться божественного руководительства более честно, более разумно и с бо́льшим смирением и с бо́льшей настойчивостью.

Сколько нежности проявляет наш Учитель, уча нас в притче о блудном сыне о том, что Отец наш всегда с нами. Вследствие наших ложных мыслей мы все, иногда, уходим "в дальную сторону" и каждый на нас должен прийти в себя, подняться и пойти назад к Отцу. Как-бы далеко мы не забрели, как-бы долго мы не питались рожками, стоит лишь обернуться к Отцу, прося Его руководительства, чтобы снова оказаться в Его присутствии, узнав при этом то, что до-толе нам не было известно, а именно, что в кажущейся разлуке с Отцом виновны одни лишь наши греховные верования. В Его присутствии ветошь и лохмотья обнищавшего и самовольные мышления отброшены в сторону и мы познаем, что мы сыны и дщери Бога.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .....$9.00 Three months...$2.25
Six Months .....$4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
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GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Profit-Taking Barrage Unsettles Mart in Late Dealings** • Commodity and Money Markets

Prices Decline Today in Large Stock Turnover

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—After holding a steady to firm tone during the greater part of today's session, the stock market was unsettled in the final hour by a profit-taking barrage.

Although scattered specialties were resistant, most groups gave ground. The volume picked up on the late sell-o: and transfers approximated 1,850,000 shares. The close was somewhat heavy.

Again the turn-about was attributed largely to technical factors. The Washington lobby probe came in for renewed attention, but this was not viewed as any more depressing than usual.

Started at Fast Pace

Stocks started at a fast pace, blocks of several thousand shares changing hands at slightly higher prices. Subsequent trading was quieter until the last lap when the activity expanded.

Shares of American Telephone, International Telephone, Nash, Hudson Motors, American Can, Otis Elevator, R. K. O., Paramount, Allied Chemical, Sears Roebuck and Timken-Detroit were a little better than even to a point or so improved.

Losers of fractions to 1 or more included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Johns-Manville, Westinghouse, Case, Eastman Kodak, Western Union, Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Delaware & Hudson, Great Northern preferred and Northern Pacific. Peoples Gas lost some points.

The overnight accumulation of reports from Washington and the trade front had a comparatively limited effect on sentiment, brokers said.

Some caution was inspired by one Wall Street estimate which indicated that freight loadings for the week ended July 27, to be reported Friday by the Association of American Railroads, will be somewhat under those of the preceding week.

Commentators noted that the latest crop of earnings reports were somewhat less uniformly better than earlier batches.

In the foreign exchange market the pound sterling opened up ⅛ of a cent at $4.95¾. The French franc was down .00⅛ of a cent at 6.62½ cents. The guilder was off .06½ of a cent at 67.95½ cents.

Bond Trading Firm

Business in the bond market today was rather heavily concentrated in the speculative categories, which again showed a tendency to advance. Prime corporate ratings and U. S. Governments received scant attention, though values were firm.

The promise of improvement in railroad revenues as a result of the current upturn in steel and other key industries brought another sizable volume of buying orders to the carrier group, and utility and industrial issues showed irregular gains.

The filing of the Missouri Pacific reorganization plan was of general interest to traders in the rail department, but the document had little or no effect on the market action of the road's securities.

Gains measuring fraction to around a point were established in obligations of Alleghany Corp., Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Erie, New York Central, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, and Frisco.

Other firm spots were American & Foreign Power 5s, Chile Copper 5s, International Telephone 5s, Western Union 5s, and bonds of Warner Brothers Pictures, Murray Body, General Theater Equipment and National Steel. Some of these pushed their way to new 1935 highs.

Trading in U. S. Governments showed a modest gain during the forenoon, but the list still was far from active. Prices were 2-32s of a point higher to 2-32s lower.

Italian Government 7s had an early gain of 1 point, but elsewhere in the foreign section prices showed narrow changes.

Favorable Dividend Changes Are Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—During July favorable dividend changes totaled 94, as compared with 106 in June, and 98 in July of last year, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

Favorable changes for the first seven months totaled 670, against 832 for the like period of 1934.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; late profit-taking stems advance.

Bonds: Steady; rails continue improvement.

Curb: Mixed; specialties higher.

Foreign Exchanges: Easy; guilder reacts.

Cotton: Quiet; lower cables; favorable weather.

Sugar: Steady; commission house liquidation.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; imports from Canada.

Corn: Uneven; present supplies scarce.

Cattle: Generally steady.

Hogs: 5-10 higher; new top, $11.10.

Foreign

London—Bright trade prospects induced cheerfulness to prevail on the Stock Exchange today. Home industrials, notably iron and steel shares, were firm, while giltedged securities and rubber issues held steady. Mining and transatlantic stocks were firmer, oil issues improved on favorable American advices, and German bonds were quiet. The market closed firm.

Paris—Prices on the Bourse held firm throughout today's session with Rentes showing fractional gains, and internationals and French industrials stronger. The market closed steady.

Berlin—Business on the Boerse continued quiet with prices steady. The closing was inactive and practically unchanged.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 1	Last July 31
42½	32	1¶	Abraham & Str	20	42½	42	42½	42
7¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	1100	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7⅝
36	28	2	Adams Millis	3100	30½	30⅛	30⅛	30⅝
11⅞	8	.15b	Addressograph	700	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½
12⅛	4½	..	Advance Rumely	700	12⅛	12	12	11⅞
8⅝	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
149⅞	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	500	147¼	146½	146½	147
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	400	1	1	1	1⅛
20⅛	15¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	1800	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15½
12⅞	6⅝	7	Alleghany pr pf (h)	100	12	12	12	..
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Corp(h)	1400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7	2⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	400	4	4	4	4
6½	2	..*	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	400	3¾	3⅝	3¾	..
30½	21	1	Allegheny Steel	600	29	28½	28½	29
162	125	6	Allied Chem	800	160¼	159	159½	158¾
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	127	126	126	..
6¼	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	1400	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5¼
27¼	12	..	Allis Chalmers	3200	27	25⅝	26	25⅞
61⅞	49	5	Allied Stores pf	400	61½	60⅝	61	..
3⅝	2⅛	2¶	Amal Leather	800	3½	3⅛	3½	3⅝
70⅝	48½	2	Amerada	700	69	67½	68	67⅝
29	13½	..	Am Bank Note	600	28⅝	27⅞	28	27⅝
65¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	64	64	64	65
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	1200	12⅞	12Z	12⅝	13
127½	57⅝	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	50	117	116	116	117
78	72	..	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	400	73½	72	72	..
37¾	21	1	Am Brake S&F	200	37	36¾	36¾	36⅞
145	110	4¶	Am Can	500	144¾	143	144	142½
25⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	6500	24⅞	23¾	24	24⅞
57¼	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	1100	56¾	55	55	56
15⅝	8	..	Am Chain	600	15¼	15	15¼	15
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
3⅝	2⅝	..	Am Colortype	100	3½	3½	3½	..
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	24⅝	24¼	24¼	24⅝
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	400	1	1	1	1
5⅛	2	..	Am & For PPow	4500	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
34	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	2400	34	32½	32½	32½
28	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	1100	28	26¼	26¼	27¼
10⅞	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1300	10¾	10	10	10¼
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
27¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	25⅝	25	25¼	25¼
35⅞	29⅛	2.40	Am Home prf	300	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	35⅛
4⅞	2¾	..	Am Ice	400	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2½
37	22	6	Am Ice pf	200	25	24½	25	25
9	4½	..	Am International	2500	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	2800	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	18⅛
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	400	20½	20⅜	20⅜	20½
110¼	72	2¶	Am Metal 6%	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
24⅜	18½	.80	Am Mach&Fy	300	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	24½
30⅛	24	1½	Am News	200	29	28¼	28½	..
4⅞	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	8200	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅝
28⅞	8⅜	..	Am P&L 5% pf	6500	29	27½	29	28½
33⅞	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6% pf	6500	33⅞	32½	33⅜	33
17½	10½	..	Am Radiator	11900	17½	17	17¼	17¼
24¾	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	8500	24¾	23⅝	24	24
9½	4½	..	Am Seating	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
24⅞	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	400	22⅞	282½	22½	22¾
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	25	24	24	24½
47⅛	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7100	42½	41¾	41¾	42¼
76	63	3¶	Am Snuff	2100	74¼	74¼	74¼	..
143	125	6	Am Snuff pf	20	138	138	138	..
98½	72½	5	Am Tobacco	400	98½	98⅜	98½	98
100	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	1800	100	99⅞	99⅞	100¼
19⅝	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	1500	19⅝	18¾	18¾	18⅞
43	33½	2¶	Am Stores	300	37½	37¼	37¼	37⅝
70½	54	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	54	53	53⅛	54
132¼	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	6500	131¾	131	131⅜	130¾
19⅞	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	40	15½	15	15	15
14⅞	7¼	1	Am Wat W & E	11500	12⅞	12	12¾	12⅝
74¼	48	6	Am Wat 1pf	400	73⅝	72	73⅝	71½
9⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	2100	8½	8⅛	8⅞	8¼
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	1600	48¼	47	47¼	48
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4¼
48	31	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	45	45	45	..
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	8500	16	15⅝	15⅞	16¼
25	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	400	21	20½	21	21
17⅞	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	300	13¼	13	13	13⅛
51⅞	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	800	52	51½	51⅞	51⅛
6⅞	3¼	..	Armour Ill	2300	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
20⅝	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	600	63¼	63	63	63
110	85	..	Armour Ill pf	100	107½	107½	107½	..
6⅞	4	..	Arnold Constable	7500	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
7⅜	3¾	1¾g	Artloom Corp	300	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
78⅞	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	1800	28⅞	28⅝	28½	28⅝
14⅝	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	2500	14⅛	13¾	13¾	13¾
101	80⅞	9g	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	101	101	101	101
78½	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78¾
56⅞	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	5800	55¼	53⅝	54½	54⅞
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	500	90¼	89	89	90¼
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	2200	24¼	23¼	23⅛	23¾
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	2800	24⅛	23⅛	23⅝	23¾
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	200	38¼	38¼	38¼	38
113	106⅜	6	Atlas Powder pf	50	112½	112½	112½	113
7¾	4	..	Atlas Tack	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	9500	27⅝	25¾	26¼	27¼
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	400	7	7	7	7
3¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1700	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
			—B—					
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	2700	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin L pf h)	1300	22¾	20¼	20¼	22
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	7500	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	13½
17⅞	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	17⅞	16⅛	16½	16
109	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	10	108	108	108	108
47	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	300	47	46½	47	46¾
115	106⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	115	115	115	..
5⅝	3¼	..	Barker Bros	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
52	32	..	Barker Bros pf	100	52	52	52	..
50⅜	37½	.50	Bayuk Cig	400	42¾	42½	42¾	42½
10⅜	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1500	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8⅝
115	107⅞	7	Bayuk Cig pf	20	110⅞	110¼	110¼	111
19	14⅛	.50b	Beatrice Cream	600	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
108⅛	100½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	200	105	105	105	..
92	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	100	91	91	91	91½
13½	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	800	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
18	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	6000	17⅞	16¾	16¾	17¼
19⅞	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	500	18⅝	18½	18½	18⅞
47¾	34	2	Best & Co	300	47¾	47	47	47
37⅞	21⅞	..	Bethlehem Steel	10600	37¼	35¾	36⅞	37
95	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	600	93½	91	91	93
26¼	14⅛	1b	Bigelow Sanford	200	22¾	20½	20½	21⅞
13⅞	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	1900	12¼	11⅞	12	12
23¼	16⅜	.40	Bloomingdale	40	20¾	20½	20¾	20½
112	103¼	7	Bloomingdale pf	90	108½	108	108½	108
72½	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	0	63	62½	62½	64
11¼	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	12500	11¼	10¾	10¾	10⅞
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	45½	44¾	45¼	45½
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	20	100	99⅞	100	99⅞
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden	500	26	25⅜	25⅜	25⅞
49⅞	28¼	1½	Borg Warner	2400	49¾	48½	49	49⅜
7½	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	400	6	6	6	6
1½	½	..	Botany A pf (h)	200	1	1	1	1
38⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	4500	38⅜	37½	37¾	37¾
14	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	8500	13⅞	13⅜	13½	13⅞
45¼	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	500	44⅞	44	44½	45⅛
36¼	30⅝	¶	Bristol Myers	300	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	35¼
44¼	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	1100	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	41⅝
99⅞	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	99	99	99	98½
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
31⅞	14	2	Brooklyn Q pf	100	21	21	21	22
6⅞	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
8⅛	4⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
91½	62¾	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	88	88	88	..
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	2100	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
40⅜	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	300	38	38	38	36
5⅞	2½	..	Budd Wheel	13400	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5¾
18⅛	8¼	..	Bullard	500	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
17¾	13¼	.60*	Burroughs Add	800	17	16¾	16¾	16⅞
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	1000	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2½
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	400	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8
22½	10	..	Bush T Bld pf ct	240	19⅞	17⅜	19⅞	18
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
20⅝	11⅝	..	Byers	3400	17⅞	17	17¼	17½
66	32	..	Byers pf	100	60	59½	60	59
			—C—					
42½	33	1½	Calif Packing	1800	33	30½	31	33
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	1400	⅝	½	½	½
4⅛	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜
22⅜	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	3100	22⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅝
16⅝	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	400	10½	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	1900	10⅝	10	10⅛	10⅛
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	300	34⅛	34	34⅛	..
10⅝	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	300	11	11	11	10½
69⅝	45¾	..	Case Thresh	3100	68¼	65½	66	67¾
104½	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	10	106½	106½	106½	..
56¼	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	1700	55½	54	54½	54⅞
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	3600	28¾	27⅝	27⅞	28¼
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	400	4	3⅞	4	4
33¾*	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h	220	32¼	31	31	31½
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	500	25	24¼	25	24¼
55⅛	34	..	Central RR of NJ	300	52	52	52	52
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	3700	58	56½	56½	57⅝
6⅝	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	900	6¼	6	6	6
49¾	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	47¾	47½	47¾	47¾
45	33	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	45½	44½	45¼	44¾
45⅜	37⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1800	46⅝	45½	45⅝	45⅞
27	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	1000	27	26⅛	26½	26½
4¾	¾	..	Chi M StP&Ppf (h)	2100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1½
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western	800	2½	2¼	2⅜	2½
10⅝	3⅜	..	Chi&N'west pf	300	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
9¾	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
44¼	20	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	40½	39	39	40½
2⅝	¾	..	Chi RI&P (h)	500	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅛
4	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P7pf (h)	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
11⅛	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12	12	12	..
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	100	28	28	28	27¾
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
21	9	..	Chile Copper	20	18	18	18	..
60⅝	31	1¶	Chrysler	32500	60	58¾	59¼	60
35¾	27⅝	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	2000	34¼	33	33½	33⅞
24⅞	16	2	City Ice & Fuel	7000	19¼	17⅝	19	17⅝
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	300	91½	90	91	90½
18¼	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	4100	18¼	17¾	17⅞	18
28½	20	1	Cluett Peabody	300	21	20¾	21	20¾
230½	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	200	229	229	229	229¾
18¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1600	17¾	17⅝	17½	17⅝
25⅝	9	..	Collins & Aikman	12000	28⅞	24¾	25	24⅞
101½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	120	100	100	100	100
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
19⅞	10⅜	..	Colo & Southern	110	19⅝	18½	19½	18½
17½	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	30	17	17	17	17½
13	6⅝	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	12⅞
8⅝	3⅝	..	Columbia Gas	40000	8¾	8	8½	8⅝
76	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	1300	76½	75½	75½	76
81	39½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	1200	74	72½	72¾	71¾
94	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	400	89¾	87½	87½	89½
49⅝	39½	2	Comm Credit	7500	50¼	48¾	49⅝	49⅝
68⅝	56¼	2¶	Comm Inv Tr	1900	68¾	67⅞	67⅞	68⅜
99¼	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	700	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	98¾
23⅞	17⅝	.60¶	Comm Solvents	6400	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	20
1¾	¾	..	Comwlth & So	10400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
53⅝	29⅛	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	300	52¼	51⅞	51⅞	52¼
115⅛	112	5½	Com Cred pf	500	115¼	115	115	115
10	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	300	8	8	8	..
37½	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1300	37	36½	36½	37
56	41	4½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	53	53	53	..
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	7500	5⅛	4¾	4⅝	4
22⅛	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	9500	18¼	16¼	17	16
29½	15⅞	..	Consol Gas	52500	29⅞	28½	29½	29½
100	72⅞	5	Consol Gas pf	800	100	100	100	100
4⅛	1⅝	..	Consol Laundries	4000	4	3⅝	3¾	3¾
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	10200	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
1⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
82	71	6½	Con Cigar ppf ww	400	76	76	76	77
13⅝	8¾	..	Container A	500	10⅝	10¼	10½	10⅜
5⅛	2⅞	..	Container B	300	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
74	62	7	Cons Cigar pf	10	69	68	68	..
7¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	400	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
1⅛	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	500	⅞	¾	¾	¾
66¼	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	64	63¼	64	..
91⅛	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1400	87¼	86¼	87	87⅛
11¾	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	500	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
40⅛	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	1500	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	40
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	1900	1	1	1	1
23	15⅛	.37½	Cont Oil	1600	21	20⅛	20⅛	21⅛
55¼	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	500	55¼	55	55	58
78⅝	62	3	Corn Products	3100	70½	70	70½	69⅞
165	149	7	Corn Prod pf	300	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	2200	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	300	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
16¾	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	200	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅝
36	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	300	34¾	34¼	34¼	34⅛
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	46½	46½	46½	46
5⅝	3⅛	..	Crown Zeller vtc	500	4⅛	3¾	4	4
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	500	24⅛	23½	23½	24¼
76	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	500	76½	75¼	75⅝	75⅛
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	6	6	6	..
8½	5⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	1200	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	80	60	59	59	60
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	600	42¼	42¼	42¼	42⅝
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	1700	19¼	18¾	19	19
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1700	2⅜	2	2¼	2¼
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3600	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
26¾	16	..	Cutler Hammer	900	25⅞	25¼	25¼	25½
			—D—					
8¼	6	..	Davega St	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
35⅞	22¾	..	Deere & Co	3400	35½	34¼	34½	34¾
27⅛	19	.40g	Deere & Co pf	300	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	4400	36	34¼	34¼	35⅛
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	4300	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	16
4⅝	1½	..	Denver R G pf	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
94½	65	4	Detroit Edison	100	9½	9½	9½	93¼
50⅝	35⅝	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	100	42½	42½	42½	44⅝
120½	114½	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	120¼	120¼	120¼	..
36¼	26½	1⅛¶	Diamond Match	500	35⅛	35⅛	35½	35½
43½	34¼	2¶	Dome Mines	4700	37	36¾	36¾	36½
12⅞	1⅝	..	Dominion Stores	200	8	8	8	8
29⅞	17½	..	Douglas A	12000	29	28	28⅛	28⅝
9⅝	6⅝	..	Dresser B	500	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8¼
5⅛	2	..	Dunhill Inter	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
17½	12¾	1	*Dunlap Silk	300	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
110	103	8	Dunlap Silk pf	50	111	110	110	..
108	86⅝	2.60	du Pont de Nem	1800	107⅜	106¼	106¾	107¼
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	200	130½	130½	130½	..
			—E—					
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	900	7⅛	7	7	7
152	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	1200	146½	145	145½	147¾
23⅝	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	700	22⅝	22⅞	22⅛	22½
7⅞	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
29	19⅝	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3600	25¼	24⅝	24¾	24⅞
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	110¼	110¼	110¼	110⅛
7¾	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	1600	8⅛	7⅞	8	7⅝
8⅝	5⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4¼	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	14000	4⅛	3⅝	3¾	4⅛
20¾	2⅛	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	4800	19⅜	18⅝	19⅛	19⅞
24¼	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	6300	23⅞	22⅛	23	24
40½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
3⅝	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	500	4	3½	3½	3½
37½	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	36	35	36	36
38	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	39½	39½	39½	37⅛
37½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	200	36	36	36	37
5⅞	4⅜	..	Equitable Off Blg	300	4⅛	4¾	4⅞	4¾
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	2700	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
17¼	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	500	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	300	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
14½	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	2200	13⅝	12¾	13½	12⅞
23¼	15	1b	Evans Products	1400	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞
5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	20	2½	2½	2½	..
			—F—					
9¾	4	..	Fairbanks pf	20	5½	5½	5½	..
25⅜	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	1900	23	22	22	23
14½	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	1100	15	14¾	15	14½
7⅝	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	400	7	6¾	6¾	7
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	200	3	3	3	3½
1⅜	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
21½	16½	.60¶	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	21½	21½	21½	21½
39⅜	28⅛	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	500	39½	38¾	39½	39¼
18⅛	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	1200	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
95	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	95	95	95	94¾
57¼	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	300	55½	55¼	55¼	55⅜
23	19	1	Florsheim Choe A	200	23	22¾	23	..
6⅝	2¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	4
47	20¼	1	Food Mach	300	47	46⅞	47	..
17½	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	900	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
85	60⅜	..	Foster-Wheeler pf	20	81	81	81	81¾
32	19¾	1.10b	Fourth Nat Inv ww	600	31½	31½	31½	31½
17⅜	8⅝	..	Fox Film A	3800	16	15¼	16	15¼
28½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	400	26½	26	26	26⅝
27	15	..	Fuller pr pf	30	26½	26½	26½	27
			—G—					
2⅛	⅞	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9⅝	7	..	Gamewell	20	8½	8½	8½	8½
9½	5½	..	GenAm Inv	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
44	32⅝	1¾	Gen Am Trans	2800	39¾	38	38	39⅛
20⅝	11¾	..	Gen Asphalt	3900	20⅝	18¾	18¾	20⅛
11	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	800	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝
7½	5⅛	..	Gen Bronze	500	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
4⅜	2	..	Gen Cable	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
10	4	..	Gen Cable A	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
64¼	50	4¶	Gen Cigar	1600	57	53¾	54	58
29¾	20½	.60	Gen Electric	14200	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	29¼
37½	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	1800	37¼	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
⅜	¼	..	Gen Gas & E A	700	½	⅜	⅜	½
70½	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	200	69⅝	69½	69½	69⅞
39⅛	26⅝	1	Gen Motors	32800	39¼	38⅜	38¾	38⅞
117½	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	117½	116¾	117	117½
4	3¼	..	Gen Out Ad	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
13½	10	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	12½	12½	12½	..
34⅛	17⅜	1.60	Gen Print Ink	520	33⅝	33	33¼	33¾
3⅛	1⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	2100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
33¾	15⅝	1	Gen Ry Signal	800	33¼	32¾	33	33
108	80	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	10	107½	107½	107½	107
2	¾	..	Gen Realty	400	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
25⅞	14¾	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	23	23	23	22¼
23⅝	16¾	..	Gen Refractories	1200	22¼	22¼	22⅝	22¼
40½	14	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	80	38	37	37	38
17¼	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	7200	17¼	16¾	16¾	16⅝
90⅞	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	900	90⅞	89½	90⅛	89⅝
3⅞	2⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
39½	18	..	Gimbel Bros pf	400	37½	37	37	..
32	23⅝	1¶	Glidden	2300	31⅛	30½	30½	30
109⅞	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	40	108½	108	108	108½
4¾	1⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
18	14⅝	12.0	Gold Dust vtc	1500	17	16⅝	16⅝	17
11⅞	7⅛	..	Goodrich	1200	8½	8	8	8¼
54⅝	40	..	Goodrich pf	600	48¼	47	48¼	46¼
26⅞	15¾	..	Goodyear	2400	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	19½
92	70	4	Goodyear 1pf	100	79½	79½	79½	..
5½	2½	..	Gotham Silk Hose	400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4¾
50	20	..	Goth S H pf ww	90	42	41¾	42	41
3¼	1¼	..	Graham Paige	1000	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
9¾	5¼	..	Granby	1700	9½	9¼	9½	9⅝
5	2¼	..	Grand Union ct	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
29¾	14⅜	1.50	Grand Un pf	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
29½	18⅝	1	Granite City Stl	300	29½	29¼	29¼	29⅝
22¾	9⅜	..	Great Nor pf	8600	20⅞	19	19¾	20⅝
12⅞	9¼	.50b	Great Nor Ore	3500	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12⅛
32⅜	26⅝	2.40	Great West Sug	800	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	30
54	20½	..	Greyhound Cp(Del)	3600	53	52¼	52¼	52
7¼	4	..	Gulf Mobile&N	1500	7¼	6½	6⅞	6½
20½	6	..	Gulf Mobile pf	500	20½	19¾	20	18½
68	48	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	3000	68	67	68	..
			—H—					
29½	21¼	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
108	101	7	Hanna (MA) pf	20	105½	105½	105½	105¾
23¾	16	1	Harbison Walker	1400	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	23⅝
12⅝	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	3100	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
109	81	6½	Hat Corp pf ww	50	107⅛	107⅛	107½	..
3⅞	1⅝	..	Hayes Body	1200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
141	127	5¶	Helme, G W	100	140½	140½	140½	..
25½	11	.60	Hercules Motors	200	22½	22½	22½	23
141	127	5¶	Helme G W	100	140½	140½	140½	..
118	104	4¶	Hershey Choc pf	100	114½	114½	114½	114⅝
128	122	7*	Hercules Powd pf	30	123	123	123	123½
14⅛	5¾	..	Holland Furnace	5400	12⅞	11⅞	12½	12½
11	6⅜	.50	Hollander	800	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
42	30⅞	2.50	Houdaille Her A	1200	41¾	41⅛	41⅜	41⅝
18½	6½	..	Houdaille Her B	10200	18½	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
17¾	9¼	..	Houston Oil ct	800	14¾	14	14	13¾
3⅝	1½	..	Houston Oil vtc n	600	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	2½
56	43	3	Howe Sound	1600	48¼	47½	47½	48
5½	2¾	..	Hudson & Man	600	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
13½	6½	..	Hud & Man pf	400	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅝
12¾	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	12100	10¼	9¾	10	9¼
3⅞	¾	..	Hupp Motors	4600	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
			—I—					
17¼	9½	..	Ill Central	3200	15¼	14½	14½	15
57½	40	4	Ill Central LL	10	54	54	54	54
2¾	2⅛	.*	Indian Refining	500	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
33	23½	1.68	Indus Rayon	4600	7½	26⅜	27	26⅝
96¼	60½	2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	95	94½	94½	96
85½	46¼	2¶	Inland Steel	2500	85½	83¾	85¼	83½
4⅛	2½	..	Inspiration Cop	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
6¾	4	.15	Insuranshare Md	400	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6½
16⅛	8¾	..	Inter R T vtc (h)	2700	14⅜	13⅝	14¾	13⅝
3	1½	..	Intercon Rub	300	2½	2½	2½	2⅛
7	4¼	..	Interlake Iron	900	6	5¾	5¾	6
5	2⅝	..	Int Agr Corp	700	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
184⅞	149¼	6¶	Int Business M	200	182	181	181	183
6⅞	3⅝	.20	Int Carriers	600	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅝
33	22⅞	1	Int Cement	1600	31⅞	31	31	31½
53¼	34⅛	.60	Int Harvester	2600	53¼	52	52⅞	62½
152	135	7	Int Harvester pf	100	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾
2⅞	1¼	..	Int Hydroelec	300	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
3⅛	1⅞	..	Int Merc Marine	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
29⅝	22¼	.60	Int Nickel	4400	28⅛	27⅝	28	28⅛
3	1⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
1⅜	⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow B	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
1⅛	⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
12	4½	..	Int Pap&P pf	5800	10	9⅝	10	9½
27¾	21⅛	1	Int Print Ink	500	27⅞	27½	27½	27¾
106⅝	98½	6	Int Pr Int pf	80	106½	106	106½	..
4⅜	2¼	..	Int Rys Cen Am	40	2⅛	3⅛	3⅛	2¾
18½	9¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	130	14	13½	14	13
36¼	29	1½	Int Salt	200	31¾	31¾	31¾	31½
48¼	42¼	2	Int Shoe	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	..
78¼	60⅛	4	Int Silver pf	10	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	71½
10¾	5⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	15400	10—	10	10⅜	10⅜
14	8⅞	..	Interstate Dept S	800	13¼	13	13⅛	13
13½	6⅛	.20b	Intertype Corp	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
36	25	2	Island Crk Coal	200	26	26	26	26¼
			—J—					
66¼	49	3	Jewel Tea	200	66¼	66¼	66¼	66
65⅝	38½	.25b	Johns Manville	2500	64¼	62½	62½	64
125½	117½	7	Johns Man pf	50	124¾	124¼	124¾	..
73⅞	50	..	Jones & L'lin pf	60	73	72	72	73
			—K—					
120	115¼	6	Kan C P&L B pf	10	120	120	120	..
8¾	3¾	..	Kan C South	200	6	6	6	6⅝
13½	6⅝	..	Kan C South pf	300	9¾	9½	9¾	..
14⅝	7½	.80	Kaufmann D St	3500	14⅝	14	14	14¼
20⅝	15¾	.50	Kayser (J) & Co	200	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¾
69	34	..	Keith Al Orph pf	100	69	69	69	..
2⅜	⅝	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
20¾	6	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
23½	6	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	1600	22¼	21¾	21¾	21⅝
20½	3¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	2400	19	18½	18½	19
18¼	12¾	.50¶	Kelvinator Corp	3400	12½	12⅛	12¼	12¼
96	84	6¶	Kendall Co pf	20	91½	91½	91½	92
21¼	13¾	.60	Kennecott Cop	3100	19⅞	19	19	19⅞
19	10	.12b	Kimberly Clark	200	18	18	18	19
5⅜	3	..	Kinney & Co	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
38	23	..	Kinney pf	30	33½	32½	32½	35
25½	19¾	1	Kresge	1500	25½	25¼	25¾	25¼
113	103	7	Kresge pf	10	111	111	111	111
69½	56⅛	1¶	Kress Co	400	60	59½	59½	..
30⅞	22¼	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	1900	30⅞	30½	30¾	30¼
			—L—					
24	12	..	Laclede Gas StL	180	24	22¾	23	23¼
42	19¼	5	Laclede Gas pf	120	42	42	42	40
28½	22¼	3	Lambert	800	23¼	22½	22⅞	23
12⅞	8½	.50	Lee Rubber	100	10⅝	10¾	10¾	10½
17⅝	10⅝	..	Lehigh Port Cem	300	14	13½	13½	14⅛
17⅜	10⅞	1½	Lehn & Fink	300	13⅝	12⅝	13	13
2⅞	1½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	200	2	2	2	..
12½	5½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	200	9⅝	8¾	9¼	9
11½	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	1500	8¾	7⅞	8⅝	8¼
92	67⅛	2.40¶	Lehman Corp	400	92	91⅛	91⅛	91⅝
38¼	21½	1.20	Libbey-Owens F	4200	38¼	37	37½	38
24¼	21	1.60	Life Saver	200	23½	23	23	23½
19½	16½	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	200	17¾	17½	17¾	17½
24½	13½	..	Lima Loco Wks	400	23⅝	23	23⅝	22⅛
34	17⅛	.80	Link-Belt	400	32½	31¾	31¾	33
34⅞	24½	1¶	Liquid Carbonic	2100	33½	32⅝	32⅝	33½
118¾	93¾	4¶	Liggett & My B	400	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¼
44⅛	31¼	2	Loew's Inc	40⅛	39⅝	39⅞	39⅞	40
1⅜	1	..	Loft Inc	300	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
41⅝	33	2	Lose-Wiles Bisc	800	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40½
130	121¼	7	Loose-Wiles pf	10	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
24½	18½	1.20¶	Lorillard	3400	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜	24¼
1⅞	⅜	..	Louisiana OR	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
14½	4⅛	..	Louisiana OR pf	10	9	9	9	8⅞
19⅛	10⅜	1½	Louisville & N	400	42¾	41¾	41¾	42
19⅛	10⅝	1½	Louisville & N	1000	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	18⅞
47½	34	2½	Louisvile & N	400	42¾	41¾	41¾	42
23	12¾	..	Ludlum Steel	1800	22	20½	21	22
			—M—					
28⅛	18⅝	1	Mack Trucks	2200	24½	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
45¼	30⅛	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1700	44½	44½	44½	44⅝
8⅝	5½	.15	Madison Sq2Gar	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
46	40	2¶	MacAndre & F	300	46	45¼	45¼	45¾
37	29	..	Man-Ely gtd (h)	20	35	35	35	35
22	13¼	..	Man Ely mg (h)	1200	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	19¾
15	10	.60	Man Shirt	400	14¼	14	14¼	13¾
3	1	..	Maracaibo Oil	1400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
8¼	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	3700	8⅛	7⅞	8	8
33	20	2	Marlin-Rockwell	1800	32¾	32½	32½	32¾
11¼	6¾	..	Marshall Field	700	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
9⅛	4	..	Martin Parry	400	7½	7¼	7½	7
32	23¾	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	2000	30	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
47	35⅞	1.60	May Day Stores	500	47	46½	47	46⅝
12⅛	5½	..	Maytag	400	12⅛	11½	12¼	11½
50⅛	33	3¾	Maytag pf ww	300	49	48	49	..
103	84⅞	6	Maytag 1pf	30	99⅛	99	99⅛	..
35⅛	28	2	McCall Corp	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½
13	7¼	..	McCrory Sto (h)	2100	8⅝	8½	8⅝	9
12⅛	6½	..	McCrory B (h)	1200	8⅝	8¼	8½	..
84½	57¼	..	McCrory pf (h)	200	83	82	82	84¼
8⅞	5⅞	..	McKesson & R	1500	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
45⅝	36⅝	2	McIntyre Porcu	2800	37⅞	37½	37½	37¾
123	90⅞	4	McKeesport Tin	100	120	120	120	121⅞
45	32	..	McKesson&R pf	200	35½	35½	35½	35
15⅝	8⅛	..	McLellan Sto (h)	1200	12⅛	12¼	12⅝	12¼
102⅛	85⅛	..	McLellan pf (h)	30	102¼	99¾	102¼	99
56⅝	41	2½	Melville Shoe	700	56⅝	56	56⅝	56⅛
35⅛	24⅞	1½	Mesta Mach	1500	35	33⅝	33¾	34¾
5⅝	3	..	Mengel Co	500	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
38½	20¾	..	Mengel Co pf	30	35¼	35¼	35¼	33½
4⅝	2½	..	Miami Cop	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
13⅞	9½	.15	Mid-Cont pet	2300	10⅜	10½	10½	10½
19⅛	8¼	..	Midland Steel	3300	19	18⅛	18⅛	18¾
113	60⅞	8	Midland Stl pf	30	113	112	113	112
105	58	*3¶	Min Honeywell	100	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	104
5⅝	3⅞	..	Min Moline	800	4⅝	4	4⅛	4
57½	31	..	Min Moline pf	200	48½	48	48	47
3⅛	¾	..	Min SP & SSM	100	1Z	1⅜	1⅜	..
3	1¼	..	Min SP&SSM ll	100	2½	2½	2½	..
16⅞	10⅝	..	Mission Coop	900	12½	12¼	12½	12¼
6¼	2*	..	Mo Kan & Tex	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
14⅛	5⅞	..	Mo K&T pf	800	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼
3	1	..	Mo Pacific (h)	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
4	1½	..	Mo Pacific pf (h)	1400	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2¼
18⅛	10¾	.25b	Mohawk Carpet	500	17	16½	16½	17
77⅛	55	1¶	Monsanto Chem	1200	72⅞	72⅝	72½	72⅞
33	21¾	..	Montgom Ward	18500	33	32	32½	32½
65⅛	61⅞	3.87	Morris & Essex	30	63	63	63	63
1⅛	¼	..	Mother Lode	300	½		½	½
37	17⅞	2	Motor Products	1900	34⅜	34	34	34⅞
11¾	7⅞	.50	Motor Wheel	3500	10¼	10	10	10¼
13⅞	7	..	Mulling Mfg	800	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅛
79¾	36⅞	..	Mullins pf	280	79	78	79	77½
18⅛	13¼	..	Munsingwear	200	17½	17	17½	17
14⅝	4⅜	..	Murray Body	31500	14⅝	13⅝	14	14¼
			—N—					
19½	11	1	Nash Motors	35900	16⅜	15½	16	15⅛
27½	14	..	Nash Chat StL	110	22¼	20½	21¼	20
8⅞	4½	..	Nat Acme	1200	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7¼
8⅝	6¾	..	Natl Avia Corp	1200	8⅛	7¾	8	8⅛
33½	22¼	1.60	Nat Biscuit	4200	32¼	32	32¼	32
18⅜	13½	.50	Nat Cash Reg	1900	17⅝	17	17	17¼
17½	12⅞	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	3800	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
29¼	23⅛	2	Nat'l Dist	5100	26⅜	26	26¼	26¾
34¾	17	..	Nat Dept S pf	250	23½	22½	23	22½
32½	21	2	Nat Enam & St	200	32¼	32	32	32¼
162½	150	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	140	140	140	..
9⅞	4⅞	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	4500	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9¾
½	¼	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
64¾	40⅞	1¶	Nat Steel	8900	64¾	63½	63¾	64½
19	9	..	Nat Supply	1400	16½	16	16¼	..
76	36	..	Nat Supply pf	120	69¾	69	69	70
11⅝	8¼	.60	Nat Tea	100	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10½
12⅞	7½	.80	Natomas Co	200	11	11	11	11
60	43½	1.60	Newberry Co	400	59¾	59¼	59¼	59¾
118½	109	7	Newberry Co pf	10	114	114	114	..
8	4⅜	..	Newport Indus	300	6⅝	6½	6½	6¾
28¼	18½	..	NY Air Brake	1600	27	26	26⅝	..
21⅜	12¼	..	NY Central	21500	21½	20½	20¾	21
13	6	..	NY Chi & St L	1200	10	9½	10	9½
25	9⅞	..	NY C & St L pf	2100	21½	19½	21	20
139	112	5	NY & Harlem	50	136	135	135	135
8½	2⅞	..	NY NH & H	2400	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
14⅞	6	..	NY NH & H pf	800	9¾	8⅞	9	9½
16⅛	6⅝	..	NY Shipbldg	1900	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
99	79	7	NY Steam 7%	10	99¼	99¼	99¼	99
92½	69	6	NY Steam 6%	40	87	87	87	86
43	30¾	2	Noranda M	1300	38	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
186½	158	8¶	Norfolk & West	200	186½	186¼	186½	186¼
19⅝	9	1	North American	21500	19⅝	18⅞	19½	19¼
53	35½	3	North Amer pf	300	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
4	2	..	No Am Aviation	1200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
94	57	6	No Am Edison pf	100	94	94	94	..
21⅞	13⅛	..	Northern Pacific	4100	19¾	18¼	18⅝	19⅛
44⅛	35⅞	3	Northwestern Tel	60	42	42	42	43
			—O—					
14⅛	9¼	.15b	Ohio Oil	1500	11¼	11	11	11⅛
4⅝	1	..	Oliver Farm Eq	7100	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
26⅝	13¾	..	Oliver F E ppf	600	22	1⅜	21⅞	20¼
5½	3½	..	Omnibus	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
7⅝	4¾	..	Oppenheim Col	200	7⅛	7	7	6⅞
20⅞	11⅞	.60	Otis Elevator	12300	20½	18¾	20½	19
12¼	4¼	..	Otis Steel	9700	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	12⅛
76½	22¾	..	Otis Steel ppf	500	73¼	72½	73¼	71¾
49¾	36	2	Outlet Co	50	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
104	80	4	Owens Ill Glass	1200	96	95½	95½	95¾
			—P—					
15¼	14⅛	..	Pac Am Fish	700	15⅛	14¾	14¾	15
25¾	13⅛	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	4100	25⅛	24⅝	24¾	25
41	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	7200	41	40⅛	40⅛	40⅝
124½	111½	6	Pacific T&T pf	50	133½	133½	133½	..
5⅞	3½	..	Packard Motor	37500	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
1⅜	½	..	Panhandle P & R	300	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
15⅞	6½	..	Panhandle pf	60	15	14⅞	14⅞	15½
4¾	2¼	..	Param cod (h)	18500	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¼
17¾	11	..	Park & Tilford	100	12	12	12	..
6	2¼	..	Park Utah	2300	4	3⅞	4	4
1½	⅞	..	Pathe Exchange	4200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
17¼	8	..	Pathe Exch A	4700	12	11¾	11¾	11⅝
15	8¼	..	Patino Mines	2900	13⅝	12¾	13	12⅝
81	64½	3	Penick & Ford	1200	74¼	74	74	75
4½	2⅛	..	Penn Coal&Coke	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5½	3	..	Penn Dixie Cem	1200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
27½	18	..	Penn Dixie C pf	100	21½	21½	21½	..
80⅞	57¼	2	Penney (JC)	1900	80⅞	80½	80½	80½
27¼	17¼	1	Penn RR	12600	27¼	26⅝	26¾	26⅞
43½	17¾	..	Peoples GasLt&C	7900	43	29½	40⅜	43
18⅝	9¼	..	Pere Marquette	300	16	16	16	14½
24½	13	..	Pere Marq pf	100	22	22	22	22
32	16½	..	Pere Marq ppf	400	30½	29½	29½	..
19⅝	14¼	1	Pet Milk	500	15½	15½	15½	..
11⅜	7⅝	..	Petroleum	1300	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅝
20⅜	12¾	.25	Phelps Dodge	2400	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
45	23	5	Phila Co 6% pf	200	44	44	44	..
70	38½	6	Phila Co pf n	100	70	70	70	69¼
6	3½	..	Phila Rap Tr pf (h)	50	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
4⅞	1¾	..	Phila & Reading	2200	2¾	½	2⅝	2⅜
53½	35¼	1	Philip Mor	800	50⅛	48½	49	49¾
68	53½	7	Phillips Jones pf	20	68	68	68	..
23	13¼	1	Phillips Pet	12400	21	20½	20½	20⅞
⅜	¼	..	Pierce Oil	100	¼	¼	¼	..
6⅛	2¾	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
35¾	31	1.60	Pilsbury Four	500	34	34	34	33⅝
42	26¼	..	Pitts Coal pf	200	35	35	35	35
9	5½	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	2500	7	7⅝	6⅞	7
49	22¼	..	Pitts Steel pf	20	45	43¾	43¾	47
3⅛	1¼	..	Pitts United	200	3	3	3	3
54	24½	..	Pitts United pf	19000	52¼	50½	50½	51¾
14¼	6⅞	..	Pitts & WVa	320	14¼	11	10½	11
11⅝	6½	..	Plymouth Oil	500	9	9	9	9¼
11½	6⅛	..	Poor & Co B	2800	10⅛	9¾	10	9⅞
16⅝	3⅜	..	Postal Tel pf (h)	300	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¾
4⅝	1⅝	..	Porto Rican A	100	3	3	3	3⅛
17	6½	..	Pr Stl C pf (h)	100	13	13	13	13½
53¾	42⅝	1.50	Procter & Gam	1400	52⅞	52¼	52¼	52⅝
40	20⅝	2.40	Public Service	5600	40	39	39¼	40
99½	62⅝	5	Pub Serv pf	1500	99½	99⅛	99½	99½
110	73	6	Pub Serv pf	100	110	110	110	109
140⅛	100	8	Pub Serv pf	100	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	..
52⅞	34	3	Pullman	2600	46	44¼	44½	46
71¼	34¾	..	Pure Oil 6%	100	71	71	71	71
10⅛	5⅞	..	Pure Oil	4200	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9
91½	49⅝	..	Pure Oil pf 8%	20	89¾	89	89	89¾
14⅝	8¾	1	Purity Bakeries	400	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜
			—R—					
6¾	4	..	Radio Corp Amer	18600	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¾
63¾	35¼	..	Radio pf B	8400	62	60	60⅞	63¾
2⅞	1¼	..	Radio-K-O (h)	36400	2⅞	2⅜	2¾	2⅜
10	4¼	..	RR Securities	20	8	8	8	8
21	16½	1	Raybestos Man	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
43⅛	29⅞	2	Reading	600	39¾	38¼	39¼	37½
37¾	33	2	Reading 2pf	400	37	36¾	37	..
2½	1	..	Reis & Co	200	1½	1½	1½	..
11¼	7	..	Remington Rand	8900	11	10½	10¾	10¾
96	71¾	..	RemRand 1pf	400	96	96	96	95
96½	70	..	RemRand 2pf	90	96¾	95	96¾	94⅞
4¼	2¼	..	Reo Motors	5600	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
18⅛	9	..	Repub I&S	6700	17⅞	16⅝	17	17½
69	28⅝	..	Repub I&S pf	3200	68	64½	64½	68
68¾	28	..	Rep I&S pf cod	500	66¾	66	66	68
24½	17½	1	Reynolds Metal	1100	24	23⅞	23⅞	23¾
23⅞	12¼	.40¶	Reynolds Spring	300	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
55	43⅛	3	Reynolds T B	2600	54⅞	54⅜	54⅞	54⅞
108¾	101	5½	Ray Metal Co pf	100	108	108	108	107½
30⅝	21⅞	.40b	Roan Antip CM	500	27½	27½	27½	..
43¼	29½	1.70b	Royal Dutch	200	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42¼
5½	3	..	Rutland RR pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
			—S—					
46	36¾	3	Safeway Stores	2100	39⅜	38⅞	39⅜	38⅞
114½	110	7	Safeway S pf	50	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	..
21¾	10¼	.40	St Joseph Lead	500	18½	18	18	8½
2	⅞	..	St L & SF (h)	100	1	1	1	..
2½	1	..	StL & SF pf (h)	400	1½	1½	1½	..
21⅞	12	..	StL S'western pf	80	18½	18½	18½	..
11½	6	..	Savage Arms	500	10	10	10	10
33⅝	22	..	Schenley Dis. Co.	2400	31⅝	31	31	31
⅞	¼	..	Seabd Air L (h)	1200	½	⅜	⅜	½
1¼	⅝	..	Seabd A L pf (h)	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
35⅞	20⅝	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	900	30	30	30	30
53½	31	.75b	Sears Roebuck	7200	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛	52⅛
4	1¾	..	Schulte Ret. Jt.	800	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
57⅛	40	2.25g	Sec Nat Inv pf	50	57½	56¼	57¼	56¼
20⅛	8	..	Schulte Ret pf	450	17¼	14⅛	15⅛	14¼
11	7⅝	..	Servel Inc	4700	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10½
17⅞	9	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	2500	17⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝
9¾	7¼	.25	Shattuck (FG)	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
8¼	3¼	..	Sharp & Dohme	1500	5¼		5	5¼
37	20⅝	1.237b	Shell Trans & Tr	10	35⅝	35⅝	35¾	35½
11⅛	5½	..	Shell Union Oil	6400	11	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
97¼	63⅛	..	Shell Un Oil pf	500	97¼	97¼	97¼	97
19⅝	8⅝	.40	Silver K Coal n	3900	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
13	6	..	Simmons	1700	12⅞	12	12	12⅝
18⅝	5	.50b	Simms Petroleum	2500	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
11⅝	6½	..	Skelly Oil	500	10	10	10	10
91¼	60	..	Skelly Oil pf	200	87¾	87¾	87¾	88
33	13	..	Sloss Sheffield	110	29	29	29	30
50	24	..	Sloss Shef pf	80	45½	45½	45½	46½
20	15¼	..	Snider Packing	1400	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝
15¾	11	.60	Socony Vacuum	5800	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
20⅜	10⅝	1.50	So Calif Edison	1900	19⅝	19	19	19¼
20¼	12¾	..	Southern Pacific	7300	20¼	19¼	19⅝	19⅞
28⅝	20	2	So P Rico Sugar	900	23	22¾	23	23
16½	5½	..	Southern Ry	1900	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
20⅝	7	..	Southern Ry pf	1600	10	9½	9½	9⅞
7¾	5	..	Spalding & Bros	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
63	42	..	Spalding pf	170	60	60	60	57¼
91	59½	2g	Spang Chal pf	100	88	87½	87½	88
5¾	3⅛	..	Sparks Withing	4600	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅝
12⅛	7¼	.25b	Sperry Corp	23500	12¼	11¾	12	12⅛
14⅞	8½	..	Spicer Mfg	300	13¼	12½	12½	13
47⅛	33¼	3	Spicer pf	10	46½	45½	45½	46
79½	43⅞	..	Spieg May Stearn	2400	69⅛	67	67⅝	69
103½	80	6½	Spieg May Stearn pf	100	103⅛	103½	103½	103½
19⅛	13⅝	1	Stand Brands	14800	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
130	122⅝	7	Stand Brands pf	50	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼
4¾	1½	..	Stand Gas & El	1100	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	4
5⅝	1¾	..	Stand G&E pf $4	1400	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
15½	4⅜	..	Stand G&E $6 pf	300	15½	15	15½	14½
16⅝	6	..	Stand G&E $7 pf	1800	16⅜	15⅛	16	16⅜
8⅞	6	..	Spieg May rts	35	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	..
4⅞	2½	..	Sta C Tob	200	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
38⅞	27¾	1	Stand Oil Calif	4700	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	33¼
27¼	23	..	Stand Oil Ind	2400	26⅛	26	26	25⅞
50⅛	35¾	..	Stand Oil NJ	2800	47⅜	46¾	47¼	47
20	12½	.25b	Starrett Co	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅝
67	58¾	3.80	Sterling Pro	1600	64	63	63	64¾
1⅞	1⅛	..	Sterling Secur	1200	1½	1½	1½	1½
13¼	6⅝	..	Stewart Warner	6400	13	12½	12½	12⅞
8⅜	2½	..	Stone & Webster	25900	8⅜	7⅝	7⅞	8⅛
4⅛	2¼	..	Studebaker	47500	4⅛	3⅞	4	4
121	115½	6	Sun Oil pf	10	119	119	119	118½
21¼	11	.50	Superheater	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
3	1⅝	..	Superior Oil	500	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
10¼	5	..	Superior Steel	500	9⅛	8⅜	8⅜	9¼
19⅝	14⅜	.50¶	Swift & Co	1400	16⅜	16½	16½	16¼
5¼	3¼	..	Sweets Co Amer	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
⅞	¼	..	Symington (h	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
2¾	1⅝	..	Symington A (h)	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
			—T—					
9⅞	6⅝	.60	Telautograph	100	6¾	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
5½	4	..	Tennessee Corp	200	4⅛	4	4	4
23¾	16½	1	Texas Corp	6100	19¾	19⅛	19¼	19¾
36¾	28¾	2	Texas Gulf Sul	1700	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	34½
25¾	14	..	Texas & Pacific	400	20¼	19¾	20	..
6⅝	3¼	..	Texas & Pac Coal	700	6	5¾	5¾	6
12½	8½	..	Texas & P Land	1700	10¼	10	10	10
19⅝	13⅛	.50b	Thatcher Mfg	700	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	19⅛
5⅞	2½	..	Thermoid	7400	5⅞	4⅞	5½	4⅝
7¼	5¼	..	The Fair	100	7½	7½	7½	..
24¾	16	.95b	Third Nat Inv	400	24¾	24¼	24¾	..
18⅝	13⅝	..	Thompson Prod	3700	18¼	18	18	17¾
3½	1⅝	..	Thompson Star	1000	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
12	7⅜	..	Tide Water Asso	2100	10½	9¾	9¾	9⅝
106¼	100	5	Tide Wat Oil pf	400	106½	106½	106½	106¼
9	4⅜	..	Timken-Detroit	11700	9	8⅛	8⅝	8
50⅜	28⅜	1¶	Timken Roller	6900	49⅞	48¾	49	49¼
7	4⅞	.30	Transamerica	11000	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
10⅞	5⅛	..	Transue & Wil	1200	10¼	10⅞	10⅞	10¼
10⅞	7¼	..	Transcont & W Air	700	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
4⅞	1⅞	..	Tri Continental	8000	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
6⅞	4⅛	..	Truax Traer Coal	700	4¾	4½	4¾	..
6½	3½	..	Truscon Steel	1100	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
			—U—					
69½	53¾	2	Underwd El Fish	700	69	68	68	68
50½	29	2	Union Bag & P	3000	33¼	32⅜	32⅜	32⅝
65⅞	44	1.60	Union Carbide	5900	64¾	63⅝	63⅝	64⅝
20⅛	14⅜	1	Union Oil Calif	1000	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17¼
111½	82½	6	Union Pacific	1700	107⅞	105⅞	105⅞	106½
90½	79½	4	Union Pacific pf	200	89½	87½	87½	90
26½	20⅞	1.20	Union Tank Car	400	25	24¾	25	24
17½	9⅞	..	United Aircraft	12700	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞
6⅞	4½	..	United Airlines vtc	7900	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
15⅜	7	..	United Am Bosch	200	15½	15½	15½	15
26¼	20¼	1.60	United Biscuit	1000	24	23¾	24	23⅞
61⅜	46	2.40	United Carbon	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¾
4¼	1½	..	United Corp	19700	4	3¾	3⅞	4
39½	20⅜	3	United Corp pf	7800	39⅛	37½	38	39⅜
13¼	8¾	..	United Drug	900	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9½
11¾	4½	..	United Dyewood	1700	10½	10	10	10¼
7½	3¼	..	United El Coal	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
92¾	71⅝	3	United Fruit	2000	73⅝	73	73	73
15⅞	9¼	1	United Gas Im	19100	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15¾
9	4½	..	US & For Sec	400	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
19¾	11	1	US Freight	700	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
64	40½	1	US Gypsum	600	64	63¼	63¼	63⅝
7⅝	5	..	US Hoffman M	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
46⅞	35⅛	2	US Indus Alco	400	40½	40	40	40
14¾	7½	..	US Leather A vtc	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	13⅛
22	14¾	.50	US Pipe & Fdry	700	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	19⅝
21½	19¼	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	100	21	21	21	21
7	3	..	US Realty	3000	5¾	5¼	5½	5
17¼	9⅛	..	US Rubber	2900	14⅛	13½	13½	13⅜
42⅜	24½	..	US Rubber 1pf	1900	36½	35	35½	35⅜
124½	95	6b	US Smelt R&M	3000	104	102⅝	104	102½
73¾	62⅞	2.50	US Smelt pf	100	73	73	73	..
43⅞	27½	..	US Steel	26000	43¾	42¾	43¼	43¾
100¾	73⅝	2*	US Steel pf	1700	99⅛	98⅝	98⅝	99¾
2⅛	1	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
19⅝	12	..	Univ PP&R pf	90	14½	14	14½	13½
7⅛	3½	..	United Stores A	700	5⅜	5	5	5⅛
66¾	51	2¶	Univ Leaf Tob	200	59⅝	58¾	59⅝	58½
152	133¼	8	Univ Leaf Tob pf	10	151⅜	151⅜	151⅜	..
			—V—					
1⅛	½	..	Vadsco Sales	20	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
21⅞	11¼	..	Vanadium	400	16⅜	15⅝	15⅝	16
24⅛	11¼	..	Van Raalte	200	24	24	24	24
106	91	7	Van Raalte pf	10	106	106	106	..
38⅛	34	2¶	Vick Chem	100	37½	37¼	37½	37½
4⅝	2½	..	Va-Caro Chem	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
27¼	17½	..	Va-C Chem 6%	600	20¾	20	20	21
4	2	..	Va Iron C & C	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
			—W—					
2⅜	1	..	Wabash RR (h)	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
3½	1¾	..	Wabash pf A (h)	400	2½	2½	2½	2¼
7½	4⅛	.20e	Waldorf System	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
3⅞	1¼	..	Walworth	600	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
10¼	5	..	Ward Baking A	100	9	9	9	..
1⅞	1¼	..	Ward Baking B	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
43	28½	2	Ward Baking pf	800	43	43	43	43
31⅝	26¼	1.40	Walgreen	800	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30¼
120	114	6½	Walgreen pf	50	117¾	117¾	117¾	..
5¼	2¼	..	Warner Bros A	7000	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
40½	14½	..	Warner Bros pf	120	39¾	38½	38½	39
1⅜	⅝	..	Warner Quinlan	200	¾	¾	¾	..
6⅛	2½	..	Warren Bros	400	4	4	4	4½
16¼	7⅞	..	Warren cv pf	100	10½	10½	10½	10¼
28	21	2	Warren F & P	200	22¾	22½	22¾	..
41¾	30½	.50¶	Wesson Oil	9100	41¾	40⅜	41¼	40¼
83	72	4	Wesson Oil pf	200	80¾	80¾	80¾	..
74	36	6	W Penn El pf	190	69⅝	69	69	69
83½	39⅞	7	W Penn El pf	50	81	80	80	80
120	104½	7	W Penn Pf	30	120	119	120	119
9⅞	5½	..	Westn Maryland	1400	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¼
13	7½	..	Westn Md 2pf	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
7⅞	2⅝	..	Westn Pac pf	200	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
43¼	20⅝	..	Westn Union	9700	43¼	41¾	42⅝	42⅝
27⅞	18	.50	Westing Air Br	2200	27⅛	26½	27	26⅞
65¾	32⅝	..	Westing Elec	12700	65½	63⅝	64	65¾
19	10	..	Weston El Instru	400	18⅝	17¾	18⅝	17⅝
23½	16¾	.40	Westvaco Chlor	600	20⅞	19½	20¼	19½
24⅝	14¼	..	Wheeling Steel	600	24⅝	23¼	23¼	24
83½	46½	1g	Wheeling Stl pf	700	83½	83	83	83
18⅝	6⅞	..	White Motor	7100	12½	11¼	12	11⅛
24½	13½	1.40	White Rock	700	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15⅝
2¾	1¼	..	White Sew M	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
15¼	6	..	White Sew M pf	1100	14	12¼	12¼	13⅛
7	3⅞	.25b	Wilson & Co	2100	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
75	58	6	Wilson & Co pf	400	70	69½	69½	70⅝
65¼	51	2.40	Woolworth	1400	61⅞	61½	61¾	61⅞
21½	11⅜	..	Worthgton Pump	200	18⅛	18	18	18¼
46¼	25½	..	Wor Pump A pf	80	43	42½	42½	43
82¾	73⅜	3¶	Wrigley	100	79	79	79	78½
			—Y—Z—					
24¾	17¾	.60	Yale & Towne	400	24	24	24	23
4⅝	2⅝	..	Yellow Truck	12000	4⅜	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
60	31½	..	Yellow Truck pf	160	60	59	59½	55
32¾	18	1¶	Young Sp & W	700	32¼	31⅞	32	31⅝
26¾	13	..	Youngstown	12700	26½	25½	25⅝	26
75½	38½	..	Youngstown pf	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	74¾
3¾	1¼	..	Zenith Radio	1000	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4⅞	2⅝	..	Zonite Prod	1700	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶ Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of Record
Accumulated				
Baldwin Rub pf A	$1	..	Aug. 20	Aug. 15
Deere & Co pf	35c	..	Sept 3	Aug. 15
Western Public Service $1.50 pf A	37½c	..	Sept 3	Aug. 9
W Va Water Service $6 pf	$1.50	..	Oct. 1	Sept 16
Increased				
Dictaphone Corp	75c	..	Sept 3	Aug. 16
Resumed				
West El & Mfg	50c	..	Aug. 30	Aug. 12
Regular				
Brown Shoe 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 31	....
Firestone T&R pf	$1.50	Q	Sept 1	Aug. 15
McIntyre Porcupine	50c	Q	Sept 2	Aug. 1
Peoples Telephone Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sept 1	Aug. 31
Standard Oil Co of Calif (Del)	25c	Q	Sept 16	Aug. 15
U S Electric Light & Pwr Shares Inc Ser B	3c	..	Aug. 15	July 31
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Inc pf	$1.	Q	Sept 2	Aug. 15
Worcester Salt	50c	..	Sept 30	Sept 20

United Stores Corporation

NEW YORK (AP)—United Stores Corp. has invested $3,130,966 in acquisition of landlord claims against McCrory Stores Corp., it was disclosed today during a hearing on the plan for reorganization. General claims against McCrory, exclusive of those of landlords or debenture holders, amount to $3,387,000, it was stated.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	.95	.95⅞	.93⅛	.93⅛	+.01⅜
December	.96⅛	.97⅛	.94⅜	.94⅜	+.01⅞
May	.98¼	.98⅞	.96⅛	.96⅛	..
Corn					
September	.76½	.78	.76	.77¾	+.01⅜
December	.63⅜	.64½	.62½	.63⅛	— ⅜
Oats					
September	.33½	.33⅝	.32¾	.32¾	— ⅛
December	.34⅞	.35	.34¼	.34¾	— ⅛
Rye					
September	.46	.46	.45	.45	—.01¼
December	.50¼	.50¼	.48¾	.48¾	— ¾
May	.52⅝	.52¼	.51¾	.51¾	..

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
August	.86¼	.84¾	.84¾

Sterling Securities Corp.

The Sterling Securities Corporation reports that its net assets, on the basis of carrying investments priced at June 29 market quotations, were $15,747,320, equivalent to $63 61 a share on 247,545 shares of first preferred stock outstanding in the hands of the public on that date, as compared with $58.65 a share on 257,383 shares of such stock outstanding on Dec. 31, 1934. After allowing $50 a share for the first preferred stock and $11.50 a share unpaid accumulated dividends thereon to June 30, there remained a balance of $1.05 a share applicable to the preference stock.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Wednesday	82.1	98.8	97.3	68.5
Month ago	82.4	97.3	96.3	69.3
Year ago	85.3	88.6	84.9	64.4
1935 high	87.8	98.8	97.3	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Thursday (To Come)			
Previous day			110.3
Month ago			110.4
Year ago			107.3
1935 high	110.7	1935 low	107.9
1934 high	108.3	1934 low	99.1
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

Warner Bros. Pictures Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., and subsidiaries report a net profit of $371,591, after all charges, for the 39 weeks ended May 25, compared with a net loss of $525,836 for the corresponding period of 1934.

Catalin Corp. of America

The report of Catalin Corporation of America for the six months ended June 30, shows earnings after depreciation and all other charges but before federal taxes of $152,147, compared with $162,383 for the like period of 1934.

Business Level Drops Slightly In New England

The general business level declined moderately between May and June in New England, although the decline was largely of seasonal character, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

"A small gain in the volume of building contracts awarded was offset by decreases in cotton consumption and boot and shoe production," the report stated.

"The amount of raw cotton consumed by mills in New England during June was 55,152 bales, as compared with 66,249 bales in May, and 59,851 bales in June a year ago. During the first six months of 1935, cotton consumption in this district amounted to 430,427 bales, as compared with 513,387 bales in the corresponding period of 1934.

Adjusted Building Index

"A seasonally adjusted index representing the volume (square feet) of residential building contracts awarded in this district in June was 21.0 per cent of the 1923-24-25 average, while a similar index, representing the volume of commercial and industrial building contracts awarded was 19.2 per cent respectively. In May these indexes were 18.9 and 17.4 per cent respectively.

"Between May and June there was a decline of 2.3 per cent in the number of wage earners employed in representative manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts, a decrease in the amount of aggregate weekly pay rolls of 2.4 per cent and a decline of 0.2 per cent in average weekly earnings per person employed, according to the department of Labor and industries.

"The decrease in employment was slightly greater than the average decrease during the 10-year period, 1925-1934, while the decline in aggregate weekly pay rolls was the same as the average for the past 10 years. The declines, therefore, would appear to have been of seasonal nature. The largest declines both in the number of wage earners and amount of pay rolls occurred in the boot and shoe industry.

Less Life Insurance Written

"The amount of ordinary life insurance written in New England during June was 14.4 per cent less than in June a year ago, while the cumulative amount for the first six months was practically the same as in the corresponding period last year.

"There was an increase in June of 5.4 per cent in the number of commercial failures in this district over June, 1934.

"In June the sales volume of 940 retail concerns in 78 cities and towns in Massachusetts amounted to $19,905,029, as compared with $20,504,967 in June last year, a decrease of three per cent."

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Year ago
Call loans Stock Exch.	¼%	½%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	¾%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	67¾c	67¾c	32¼c
Time loans— 60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	¼	3/16@ ⅜	3/16@ ¼
4 months	⅜	5/16@ ½	7/16@ ¾
5-6 months	⅜	⅜@ ½	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	1/16	1/16@ ⅜	1/16@ ½
3 mos bills	1/16@ ⅛		½
Bar silver	30 3/16d	30 3/16d	30 3/16d
Bar gold	140s 9½d	140s 8d	145s 8d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1⅞@2	2@2¼	1⅞@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Bucharest	4½%
Berne	2½	Budapest	4½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3½
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	2½
Cleveland	2	Helsingfors	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	2
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Madrid	6
New York	1½	Oslo	3½
Philadelphia	2	Paris	3½
Richmond	2	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2	Riga	5½
St. Louis	2	Rome	3½
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Amsterdam	6	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	4
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today 12:15 P. M.	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.95¾	$4.95¾	$8.2397
Cables	4.96	4.95⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0663	.0662¾	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1693	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3276	.3277	.3267
Italy—lira	.0822	.0821	.0891
Germany—mark	.4039	.4043	.4033
Holland—florin	.6799	.6804	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2558	.2558	.4537
Norway—krone	.2492	.2492	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2214	.2213	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1373	.1374	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0095	.0095	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0415	.0415	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2970	.2970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0451⅞	.0451⅞	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0100	.0100	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3309	.3308	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0545	.0550	.2025
Chile—peso	.0520	.0510	.2060
Peru—sol	.2385	.2385	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8110	.8108	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2975	.2925	.8440
India—rupee	.3748	.3748	.6180
Java—florin	.6845	.6860	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.5225	.5237½	*
Shanghai—dol	.3769	.3794	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5775	.5775	.5613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9987½	.9987½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2790	.2790	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on July 30 was: Receipts, $8,102,349; expenditures, $12,209,849; balance, $1,822,758,979; customs receipts for the month, $28,487,975. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $267,827,856; expenditures, $711,722,435, including $335,908,167 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $433,944,548; gross debt, $29,133,152,703, a decrease of $3,768,728 under the previous day; gold assets, $9,140,288,692.

Business and Industry

Farmers Boycott Manufacturers Who Fight Processing Levy

Commerce and Finance

Cotton Mill Loss For All Divisions Last Half of 1934

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The trade commission reported today that all divisions of the cotton textile industry operated at a loss during the last six months of 1934, the latest period for which statistics were available.

The report, based on a study directed by the President in accordance with the terms by which the general textile strike of last September was terminated, came as the industry awaited recommendations of a special cabinet committee studying conditions in the cotton mills.

Cabinet to Get Report

A sub-committee is expected to submit its findings on the cotton textile situation this week to the cabinet group—Secretaries Hull, Wallace, Perkins and Roper—and the committee's recommendations probably will be sent to the White House within the next fortnight at the latest.

The trade commission's report was divided into four half-year periods for 1933 and 1934. The July-December period of 1933 was by far the most prosperous for each branch of the industry, with the exception of the finishers and dyers, the commission found. The rate of return for this period ranged from 4.32 per cent for the commission dyers and finishers to 10.68 per cent for the stock dyers and finishers.

However, the like period in 1934 saw each branch of the industry suffering losses ranging from .31 per cent for the weaving companies, to 5.17 per cent for the commission dyers and finishers.

The commission went into the question of the cotton processing tax, cited by manufacturers at hearings before the cabinet committee, as one of the outstanding factors in the distress of the industry, and reported that, for the four periods, it represented from 11.93 to 12.63 per cent of the total manufacturing cost in the spinning division, although negligible in other divisions which use little or no raw cotton.

Reduction in Hours

In connection with labor's demands for a 30-hour week, the commission found a reduction in hours from 12½ to 15 per cent in the first and third periods—January-July 1933 and January-July 1934—and from 22½ to 25 per cent in the July-December period in the cotton spinning division would have eliminated all profits on sales.

In the cotton weaving division, the commission found that only in the July-December, 1933 period could the companies have paid labor costs from an hourly reduction without eliminating profits and that in the combined spinning and weaving companies, only in the one prosperous period could they have carried increased costs from hourly reductions without eliminating profits.

Subsequent supplementary reports will be forthcoming soon on the woolen and worsted, rayon, silk, thread and other divisions of the textile industry.

New Setup Proposed For Missouri Pacific Railroad to the ICC

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railroad system has been proposed to the Interstate Commerce commission on a basis which would reduce from 49 to 36 per cent the stock holdings of the Alleghany Corporation, a Van Sweringen concern.

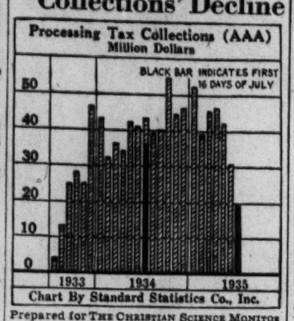
The plan, submitted to O. P. Van Sweringen, chairman, on behalf of the Missouri Pacific board of directors, contemplates consolidation of the Missouri Pacific with 30 subsidiaries to create a vast network of some 15,000 miles of railroad lines.

It is opposed by a committee for Missouri Pacific refunding bonds headed by John S. Stedman, vice-president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of New York, which has indicated it will file a counter-plan.

A few hours before the Van Sweringen proposition was filed, the independent committee for Missouri Pacific railroad bond holders, assailing the railroad financing operations of the Van Sweringen interests of Cleveland, appealed to the Reconstruction Corporation to "aid investors and not the Van Sweringens" in any plan for reorganization which the latter proposed. The Missouri Pacific has been in the hands of trustees for more than two years.

OLD STATE HOUSE
BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST
SUPERVISED SHARES
INCORPORATED
Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
CHICAGO LOS ANGELES NEW YORK

Big Processing Tax Collections' Decline



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS SHOWN by the accompanying chart, processing tax collections for the first 16 days of July have decreased more than 40 per cent, as compared with those for the like period a year ago.

In view of the steady increase in the number of injunctions being handed down against the Government, a further sharp contraction in processing tax collections is in prospect.

Roosevelt Allots $5,112,125 to Check Up Tax Collections

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt today allotted $5,112,125 of work relief funds to the Treasury Department for a threefold drive to tighten up on tax collection.

Included will be an intensive checkup on income tax returns of the "little fellow," and a drive against "evasions" of liquor taxes.

White-collar jobless will be employed in the work. Officials said they hoped the studies would bring increased tax revenues.

The largest allotment was $2,448,290 for a survey of delinquent taxes and "nuisance" tax collections in 20 large cities. The Bureau of Internal Revenue also received $1,577,894 to check small income tax returns, and $1,086,941 for a nationwide study of retail liquor tax evasions.

Two other white-collar projects also received funds, the Bensus Bureau getting allotments of $1,804,948 for a alphabetical index of the 1900 census, and $293,000 to determine any improvement in retail trade during the past two years. The census index is to be used in the Government's old-age pension program.

Coincidentally, Corrington Gill, assistant works progress administrator, announced that a large number of other surveys also would be carried out to provide additional white collar jobs, and that a clearing house had been set up to prevent duplication of activities.

From 100 to 500 persons, mostly drawn from Philadelphia relief rolls, will tabulate the replies as to how 280,000 retail business houses found conditions in June of 1933, 1934, and 1935. The study will be made by other relief workers in 17 unnamed large cities and in 258 towns of between 2500 and 10,000 population.

Utility Sells Bonds To Save on Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Public Service Electric & Gas Company announces it has sold at par to a small group of insurance companies and financial institutions $50,000,000 of $65,000,000 first and refunding 3½ per cent mortgage bonds, due in 1965 to effect an annual saving in interest charges of $650,000.

Proceeds, together with the required balance, will be used to redeem two issues of 4½ per cent bonds, one for $45,000,000, due in 1967, and one for $20,000,000 due in 1970. They are being called at 104½, the redemption price, on Oct. 1.

The remaining $15,000,000 of the proposed issue is to be held in the treasury, the company announced.

Rock Island Body Against Plan for Personnel Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—Chairman of the protective committee for the preferred stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, Carter H. Harrison Jr. announces that his group looks with disfavor upon the reported plans of representatives of several insurance companies and saving banks, now serving on other Rock Island committees, to force a change in the Rock Island operating management. This change purports to involve a successor to James E. Gorman, president of the road, who is also serving as one of the three trustees, whereby Mr. Gorman would relinquish his active duties as executive officer but retain a connection with the road.

Mr. Harrison pointed out that drought, floods and other extraordinary events beyond the control of the management have markedly contributed to the present low earnings of the road and that, unless there are some facts in the situation with which the committee is not familiar, a major change in operating personnel, such as has been suggested, will be opposed.

Jefferson Standard Life First-Half Business Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The semi-annual meeting of the directors of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company held here heard very encouraging reports of increasing business during the first half of the year.

A dividend of five dollars a share on each of the company's 10,000 shares of stock was declared.

An increase of $4,600,000 in business during the first half of 1935 was reported and $75,000 was added to the surplus. Total assets of the company were increased by nearly $2,000,000 and a gain of 10 per cent in business applied for was also noted.

Farmers Aid AAA As Battle Wages On Processing Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—For the last two years the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been helping the farmers; now the farmers are helping the AAA.

The AAA is faced with more than 600 suits at the present time, brought by manufacturers who dislike the processing tax out of which the farmers' benefits are paid. Encouraged by the Supreme Court's censure of the delegation of powers to the NRA, they are seeking the court method of having the processing tax repealed.

Farmers Back Government

Stirred by the realization that an adverse decision by the highest court might mean the end of their government payments, the farmers themselves are getting busy. Reports to headquarters here tell of boycotts now being organized by farmers against ginners, millers and packers who obtain court injunctions restraining the collection of AAA processing taxes.

The move is said to have started in Kansas where one milling company in Wichita, confronted by a loss of business, has already petitioned the Federal Court to dissolve an injunction granted it against the AAA collections.

Chester C. Davis, AAA administrator, said that he had heard of similar boycotts being organized in other states.

Meanwhile the AAA has equipped the law under which it operates with safeguards planned to be "constitution-proof" when the Supreme Court gets to its case next fall. The finishing touches are now being put on these amendments in conference between the two houses of Congress. AAA legal experts believe that they will meet objections recently raised in the Hoosac Mills vs. U. S. case, in which the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston decreed the act unconstitutional.

Amending the Act

To overcome the "delegation of power" objection, specific amounts of taxes to be levied have been written into the act. The Government has prepared itself for efforts of manufacturers to recover back taxes in case the AAA method of assessing them is illegal. A clause has been included in the amendments barring all suits unless the processors can prove that they suffered injury as a result of the taxes.

In the two years that the adjustment program has been in force, processors have paid to the Government a total of $894,000,000 in taxes. Payments to farmers to date have amounted to $836,000,000. Another $700,000,000 has been obligated in the crop reduction contracts which the AAA has signed with farmers. More than 3,000,000 individual farmers are now participating in the program, the legality of which is now at stake.

The Processing Tax

Processing taxes are a federal levy collected when the commodity is put into final shape for consumption. They are levied as follows: Wheat, 30 cents a bushel; cotton, 4.2 cents a pound; hogs, 2.25 cents a pound; corn, 5 cents a bushel; tobacco, about 4 cents a pound; sugar, ½ cent a pound; peanuts, 1 cent a pound, and rice, 1 cent a pound. The tax for each commodity included in the adjustment program is based on the relationship of agricultural prices to industrial prices today as compared to pre-war days.

In some cases the tax is passed along to the consumer; in others it is paid partly by the consumer, partly by the manufacturer and partly by the farmer himself.

The Federal Government, AAA officials hold, is obligated to pay all benefits under contracts into which it has entered with farmers. If the processing tax method is declared unconstitutional, they will have to seek some other source of revenue.

South Dakota Improves Finances With New Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 1—Taking advantage of financing opportunities has resulted in the sale of the largest single bond issue in state history and the placing of South Dakota on what is said to be the soundest financial basis the State has known in many years.

The issue is $7,000,000, and has been negotiated by the State Rural Credit Board, dated Aug. 1, bearing 4 per cent interest. The bonds were sold at par with accrued interest added, plus a $7000 cash premium. Thus the net interest rate of 3.98 per cent is the lowest in rural credit bond history, Director C. L. Chase announced.

The issue is the result of "a $10,000,000 refinancing and refunding program of the rural credits department and the state Treasury," Mr. Chase stated. Previously a $3,000,000 rural credit bond issue was sold to take up an issue due in June and July. A loan of $3,800,000 from the RFC will be paid with some of the money, it is understood at a saving in interest.

Jersey City Borrows To Cut Floating Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 1—Jersey City has decided to borrow $2,000,000 on tax-revenue bonds from New York and New Jersey banking institutions, according to the director of revenue and finance.

The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum and will mature Dec. 1, 1935. The proceeds from this sale will be used, together with $3,500,000 of funds now on hand, to retire $5,500,000 of 6 per cent 1931 tax-revenue bonds maturing Aug. 1.

Budgetary interest charges and the floating debt will be materially reduced by this transaction.

California Unfair Practices Act Aimed to Protect Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1—Indorsed by numerous business organizations and trade associations, the California Unfair Practices Act, which is designed to preserve some features of the NRA codes, went into effect recently upon receiving the signature of Gov. Frank F. Merriam.

The act is an amendment to a law relating to unjust trade discrimination which was approved in 1913, and seeks to bar practices that would injure a competitor or destroy competition. It applies to all industrial and commercial operations, including those of public corporations.

Business interests here are confident that the new law will have a vital effect in stabilizing sound commercial practices as well as outlawing piratical conditions. Even before the Governor placed his signature upon the bill, this attitude was strong enough to stop a price war in Los Angeles retail food and tobacco stores.

To Safeguard Public

"The Legislature declares that the purpose of this act," it reads, "is to safeguard the public against the creation or perpetuation of monopolies and to foster and encourage competition by prohibiting unfair and discriminatory practices by which fair and honest competition is destroyed or prevented."

Among the specified unfair practices is "the secret payment of allowances of rebates, refunds, commissions, . . . whether in the form of money or otherwise, or secretly extending to certain purchasers special services or privileges not extended to all purchasers . . . upon like terms and conditions."

The act also makes illegal the sale, or advertising for sale, of any merchandise or services at less than the cost to the vendor. "Cost" is defined in great detail by the act itself, but includes raw materials, labor, and all overhead expenses.

Exemptions from this rule are applied to certain transactions. Among these are the following:

1. The closing out of an owner's stock of goods in good faith for the purpose of discontinuing his trade.

2. Sale of seasonable or perishable goods to prevent depreciation or spoilage and consequent loss to the vendor; provided that public notice is given.

3. When goods are damaged or deteriorated in quality and public notice is given.

4. When an effort is made to meet the legal prices of a competitor selling the same article, or product, or service in the same locality.

Two Phases of Law

The act sets up special conditions for the disposal of bankrupt stocks of merchandise, and provides how the cost price of such goods shall be determined.

Two distinct phases of law are set up for the enforcement machinery. One of these relates to criminal action for violation of the law and the other deals with civil action. The former offense is a matter for public officials to prosecute, according to the act, or corporations may bring a civil action to recover damages caused by violations.

Business men pointed to the clause dealing with municipal corporations as an important factor in preventing unfair competition with private enterprise. It can apply, they said, to warehouses, public utilities, and other services which are publicly owned and compete with business.

The World's Business

The King Can Do No Wrong!

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT adopted a very dubious argument in meeting senatorial objections to the pending gold clause bill. This bill would withhold government consent to be sued by American citizens for damages arising out of the repudiation of the gold clause in government bonds. Senator Borah, whose democratic faith is founded upon the libertarian principle, saw the tyrant's touch in it. He exclaimed indignantly that such legislation would mean a return to the ancient principle of "The King Can Do No Wrong"—the king, in republican countries, meaning the state. If the state could not be sued by an aggrieved citizen, declared the Idahoan, then there would be no such thing as free government. At his press conference, President Roosevelt retorted that since "The King Can Do No Wrong" prevailed in other countries, why should it not prevail in the United States?

The lawyer-trained President, who made effective play of ancient legal canons in his electioneering speeches, has tripped up. "The King Can Do No Wrong" belongs to a past English day. It is a fiction. It is true that so much is retained of his rights by modern England as to necessitate a petition to sue. But, according to Hugh Russell Fraser, in an article contributed some time ago to the American Mercury, the state does not lean on the ancient rule and deny the petition. "Today a British subject may petition for the right to sue the Crown, and the petition is rarely, if ever, denied. That is the same right which, in varying forms, exists today in all the countries of western Europe and in Canada, New Zealand, Australia and British South Africa." Leviathan has been dethroned with the change over from a despotic monarchy to a strictly constitutional one.

Redress, moreover, is available in many cases of injury even without the petition. Most grievances occur against a personage representing the Crown, or state. Suppose you are knocked down and hurt by a Post Office truck in the streets of London. Subject to correction, I think the procedure would be to bring suit against the Postmaster General, not the Government. The Government, however, would pay any award of damages. In Lord Hewart's "The New Despotism," I find this quotation from Professor A. V. Dicey's "Law of the Constitution":

> "Every official, from the Prime Minister down to a constable or a collector of taxes, is under the same responsibility for every act done without legal justification as any other citizen. The Reports abound with cases in which officials have been brought before the courts, and made in their personal capacity, liable to punishment, or to the payment of damages for acts done in their official character but in excess of their lawful authority."

Let us take as an illustration the case of the processing taxes. In the AAA amendments the President wanted to deny the processors the right to sue for the return of past payments in the event that the AAA were declared unconstitutional. (The Senate, by the way, refused to grant the President's request except with qualifications.) There is no analogy in Great Britain for a law thus declared unconstitutional by the judiciary. An act of Parliament immediately becomes part of the British Constitution. An analogy would lie in the administration of a British law in a manner which was plainly in excess of textual authority. Thus, the payers of illegal processing taxes in Britain would be able to bring suit against the Minister of Agriculture.

In the United States the right to sue has been consistently denied. Mr. Roosevelt said that the "King Can Do No Wrong" prevailed in other countries and, in adding that all that was meant in current legislation was to bring the United States in line with other countries' practice, implied that hitherto the doctrine had not prevailed in the United States. The shoe is precisely on the other foot. Mr. Fraser, in the essay already mentioned, gives many examples of the consistent denial in the United States of the right to sue, even though, curiously enough, the United States came into being as the result of a challenge to "absolute despotism."

The authority for the denial of such right to sue occurs in the Eleventh Amendment, adopted in 1798, reading, "The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens or subjects of any foreign state." This has been construed as conferring sovereign immunity from suit to both the Federal Government and the individual states. The state, in other words, can do no wrong. What redress is obtainable is available through petition to Congress and by direct application to the Court of Claims. Suits will not be heard in the latter court if the Government says nay, and what Congress does is purely an act of grace. The law's delays are dispatch itself when compared with legislative procrastination in attending to petitions for damages. A classic example given by Mr. Fraser is the ramming of a private steamer by a gunboat, the pilot of which was clearly at fault. The incident occurred in 1866. Nearly 50 years after, Congress conferred jurisdiction upon a U. S. District Court to try the case. At the trial, the pilot tottered into court, an old man, who had long since worked his way through the service into the retired rank of rear admiral!

H. B. E.

Quarterly Income Shares' Assets for Quarter Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Gross assets of Quarterly Income Shares, Inc., an investment fund supervised by Administrative and Research Corporation of New York, are reported to total $35,000,312, with investments taken at closing market quotations for the quarter ended July 15. This compares with gross assets of $31,574,948 at the end of the preceding quarter, April 15 and represents a gain of $3,525,364.

The per share liquidating value of the 25,517,933 shares outstanding as of July 15, was $1.3375, against $1.2025 on April 15, or an increase of 11.2 per cent. The investments of the Fund had a market value of $34,820,450 at the close of the quarter just ended, as compared to $30,572,055 at the end of the previous quarter.

New Board of Directors For R. Hoe & Company

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Following the settlement of differences between a group of minority stockholders and the management, shareholders of R. Hoe & Co., Inc., newspaper printing press concern, unanimously elected a new board of directors.

A stockholders protective committee headed by Samuel Zirn was permitted to name one of the 11 members of the board.

The new board, the first to be elected since the completion of the company's reorganization under section 77B of the bankruptcy act, follows: Henry Homes, Robert J. Lewis, Samuel J. Kane, Edwin Weisl, Corcoran Thom, Maxwell M. Upson, H. M. Tillinghast, Claude V. Callister, Richard Kelly, John T. Harrison and E. D. Timberlake.

Slow Distribution Of Bond Offerings Seen as Seasonal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Some of the bond issues which have been brought out here with such rapidity in the last three weeks have turned "sticky." That is to say, they have not moved out of the investment bankers' hands as soon as was expected. As a result, new offerings are not being brought out as rapidly as during the middle of July. Two weeks ago offerings totaled $234,000,000, and new offerings were coming out every day. Last week the total of new offerings fell to around $40,000,000, and this week it will probably not greatly exceed that amount.

Local bankers point out, however, that the opprobious term "sticky" as applied to new offerings has a far less sinister meaning than in more speculative days when it sometimes meant a danger that the underwriting house might have an embarrassing portion of the bonds left indefinitely on its hands.

Slowness Is Seasonal

Many of the new issues this month have been fully subscribed for within from 15 minutes to an hour from the moment of offering. Thus the recent Duquesne offering of $70,000,000, which was cheaply priced at 101½, immediately jumped to 103½ in the open market, and is now selling at around 102⅞. Such success has led investment bankers to feel that issues which do not sell the first day are slow movers.

Another explanation given for the slowness is a purely seasonal one. July is not the usual time for a large volume of bond offerings. Much of the buying today is institutional, coming from insurance companies, banks, trustees, and investment trusts. Many of the officers of these organizations are away on vacation, and the institutions are running on buying programs made up before the present large volume of offerings was in sight.

See Better Market Later

Lastly it is explained that bankers have rushed the market a bit, bringing out new offerings promptly on the expiration of the 20-day required interval after registration without the proper and usual staggering of issues.

There is confident expectation here not only that the present mild congestion will be quickly cleared up by the current abatement of offerings, but that by the end of this year the market for non-refunding issues calling for "new money" will have developed. This belief is based not only on the strength of the present investment market, but on the current improvement in business, particularly in the durable goods industries, the upturn in steel operations, and the sharp pickup in machine tool orders.

It is felt that many corporations which have been holding out for greater certainty in the political and business outlook will soon be in the market for new money for additions and betterments.

New York City Bank Stocks Rise Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Gains of from 2 to 200 points were established in July by stocks of leading New York City banks and trust companies, according to J. K. Rice Jr. & Co.

The rise was due mainly to increased investment buying by those who could not resist the high yields on these stocks. Even a 4 per cent yield is above normal for this class of stocks, the statement said.

The table follows:

Stock	Dividend	Mkt. Val. Jly. 1st	Mkt. Val. Jly. 31	Pts. Gain	Pr's'nt Yield
Bankers Trust	3.	60	70	10	4.28
Bank of N. Y.	14.	362	465	103	3
Brooklyn Trust	4	87	91	4	4.39
Cent. Hanover	6	104	127½	23½	4.70
Chase Na. Bank	1.40	25½	32	6½	4.37
Chem. Bank & Trust	1.80	40	49½	9½	3.63
Commercial Nat'l. Bank	8	142	150	8	5.33
Continental Bank & Trust	.80	13½	15¾	2¼	5.08
Corn Ex.	3	48	55½	7½	5.40
Empire Trust	1	16½	18½	2	5.41
First National Bank	100	1550	1700	150	5.89
GuarantyTrust	12	260	307	47	3.90
Irving Trust	.60	12½	15¼	2¾	3.94
Bank of The Manhat. Co.	1.50	21½	25½	4	5.88
Manu. Trust	1	23½	28¼	4¾	3.53
National City	1	25	30	5	3.33
N. Y. Trust	5	98	110	12	4.54
Public National	1.50	29½	35	5½	4.28
U. S. Trust	70	1680	1850	200	3.78

Confectionery Sales For Six Months Gain

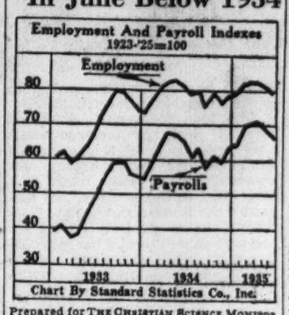
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—For the first six months of 1935, 314 concerns report domestic sales of confectionery and competitive chocolate products were 8.8 per cent above the like period of 1934, according to the foodstuffs division, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. For the January to June period these reporting concerns had net sales totaling $100,295,840, as compared with $92,202,799 for the corresponding period of 1934.

Sales by chocolate manufacturers of chocolate products which move in the same trade channels with confectionery showed the greatest increase, being up 17.4 per cent. The six months' sales figure for 1935 was $17,502,145, as compared with $14,907,515 during the like period of 1934, statistics show.

Manufacturers of confectionery selling their products through wholesale channels or direct to retail stores other than their own had net sales from January to June, inclusive, 1935, of $75,259,811, an increase of 8.6 per cent over the comparable months of 1934.

Factory Employment In June Below 1934



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOR the second consecutive month, factory employment in June was slightly below 1934 levels, and the decline from May approximately paralleled the similar decline a year ago. Pay rolls, however, remained above last year's corresponding total.

Standard Oil (Ind.) Buys Texas Concern For $42,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—The Stanolind Oil & Gas Co., subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, has bought all the oil properties and operating equipment of the Yount-Lee Oil Co., largest independent petroleum concern in the South, according to a statement made yesterday by Edward G. Seubert, president of the Indiana company. The purchase price was placed at $42,000,000.

Properties include 283,000 acres of oil lands and leases in Texas and Louisiana, of which 3000 are proved and 28,000 either undeveloped or including large fee and lease holdings on 20 Piercement type salt domes on the Texas and Louisiana gulf coast. Mr. Seubert said about 2000 acres are in the rich East Texas field, while others are in the High Island, Barbers Hill, Spindle Top, Hull, South Liberty, Sour Lake and Esperson fields of Texas and in the Evangeline, East and West Hackberry, and Welsh fields of Louisiana. Producing wells total 500, with an average allowed daily production under proration of 23,000 barrels, of which approximately 20,000 are net.

Operating equipment acquired includes the Yount-Lee third interest in a pipe line from East Texas to Beaumont, about 190 miles long, and full ownership of a ten-inch line from High Island field to Beaumont. There also are field storage, deep-water terminal facilities, materials and supplies, and approximately 5,000,000 barrels of crude oil in storage.

Italy to Pay 1 P.C. Higher Interest on Bonds and Savings

ROME, Aug. 1 (AP)—Holders of the Government's most recent ordinary bond issue, totaling one billion lire ($81,000,000), as well as persons investing in savings accounts, will starting immediately, be paid 5 per cent interest instead of 4 per cent.

The Official Gazette announced this today with the publication of two decrees.

They were interpreted in financial circles as an effort to stimulate bond investments and to increase national cash savings as a national asset.

The ordinary bond issue, announced June 20, was designed to cover partially the deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30, a deficit which was accentuated by the large scale troop movements to East Africa. A recent official estimate shows that Italy already has spent 605,000,000 lire ($49,005,000) in East African preparations.

Hudson Has Best Six Months in Five Years

Operations of the Hudson Motor Car Company and its subsidiaries for the first six months of 1935 resulted in a consolidated net profit of $560,977 compared with a net loss of $618,160 for the corresponding period of last year, the company just announced.

This profit, which is the largest for any similar period in the last five years, is after all charges, including reserve for depreciation of $915,227, but before provision for federal income taxes.

For the three months ended June 30, consolidated net profit amounted to $325,367 after all charges, including reserve for depreciation of $450,476, but before federal income taxes. This compares with $184,685 for the second quarter of 1934.

Lawyers Question Constitutionality Of Utility Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—There will be no business which will not be subject to the exercise of the power of Congress over interstate commerce, irrespective of how local such business might be, if Congress is given the power sought to be exercised in either the Senate or the House drafts of the Wheeler-Rayburn bill, according to an opinion on the constitutionality of the bill prepared by Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts, of which former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson is a member.

Wendell L. Willkie, head of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, for whom the opinion was prepared, has mailed copies of it to the American Bar Association and a representative list of 10,000 business executives throughout the country.

Regulatory Power

The opinion points out:

"The extent of regulatory power over the electric industry possessed by the several states; that while engaging in interstate commerce and use of the mails is a privilege accorded every citizen as a matter of right, without regulation, nevertheless there may be a place under proper federal legislation for regulation by the National Government of:

(a) Wholesale interstate electric and gas rates (customer's rates are intrastate and only subject to state regulation);

(b) The issue and distribution in interstate commerce of holding company securities, and accounting practices in connection therewith; and

(c) Such service, sales and construction contracts as may be held to be interstate commerce.

"Both acts go far beyond providing regulation of this character. The Senate bill seizes upon this limited field as a basis upon which to build a system of complete control of the entire industry, and as to the holding company, there is no effort to regulate except as a prelude to ultimate elimination.

Effects of Home Bill

"The House bill, while not going so far in superseding State regulation, is subject to the same vice. It is a far cry from such a field of limited regulation to Section 11 of the House act, compelling a state corporation to limit its assets to but a single integrated utility system.

"Both acts clearly offend against the constitutional division of powers between Congress and the States recently enunciated by the Supreme Court in the NRA case."

The opinion concludes that the acts are not confined to the limited constitutional scope of jurisdiction of the Federal Government under the commerce clause but deal with matters of pure local concern in the numerous instances pointed out, and that Congress in enacting into law either act will exceed its constitutional power.

Value of 100 Stocks Up 8.4 P.C. in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—An increase of 8.4 per cent, or $1,184,830,000, is recorded in the market value of 100 representative common stocks in July, according to Frazier Jelke & Co.

The total market value of the 100 issues at the end of the month was $15,181,395,000, compared with $13,996,565,000 at the end of May, and $11,647,030,000 at the end of March.

On a percentage basis the biggest advance in July was 31.6 per cent in the steels. The motors gained 18.8 per cent; the building shares, 18.8 per cent; the electricals, 15.7 per cent; the railroad equipments, 15.3 per cent; the utilities, 10.6 per cent; the rails, 8.8 per cent; the mines, 8.8 per cent; the miscellaneous industrials, 6.4 per cent; the retail shares, 6.3 per cent; and the chemicals, 4.5 per cent.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Two Pet Squirrels

They Delighted to Fill Coat Pockets With Nuts

IT WAS a glorious May morning. The wood was jubilant with the song of birds. The golden rays of the rising sun stole caressingly through the fresh green foliage, lighting up the bluebells that carpeted the old oak wood.

Sitting on a far-flung spray, a nightingale poured out its wild, sweet music, but suddenly the silvery voice ceased. A jay flew into the wood and hovered over a large nest perched in the forked branches of a giant oak. He set up a harsh chattering, and it was obvious that the occupants of the nest were attracting his unwelcome attention.

I decided to investigate.

Climbing the oak tree, I soon reached the nest—a cozy affair composed of moss and leaves, twigs and grass and pieces of bark. On this cradle, huddled together for warmth, were two tiny squirrels. What had happened to their mother? If she had been within reach, she would certainly have hastened to her babes at the sound of the jay's harsh chattering.

Rufus and His Sister

At my approch the jay flew away, but he would probably return and, fearful lest some harm might befall the tinies, I transferred them to my pockets and bore them home. That was how I first made the acquaintance of young Rufus and his sister, two of the jolliest little creatures it has ever been my lot to tame.

They were about a week old, and their eyes were open. So were their mouths! And how hungrily they sucked the sweetened milk I gave them from a feeding-bottle! Then, having satisfied their needs they curled up close together on an old woolen coat placed in a box for their use, and soon fell fast asleep.

After a couple of weeks of such treatment the young squirrels began to eat bread and milk from a saucer and to wax playful, and romp about on the floor. When their teeth came they demanded something more than bread and milk, and nuts constituted a favorite item on their menu. They could not crack them yet, but they soon understood the use of a nutcracker, and directly I picked one up they would clamber onto my lap and wait impatiently for me to open the nuts and give them the kernels. This was the occasion for great scuffles, and Rufus, being bigger and stronger than his sister, often had to be forcibly restrained from getting more than his fair share.

Now that they could climb out of their box and scamper about they began to show a supreme indifference for such sleeping accommodation. It was useless putting them to bed because they immediately climbed out again. Ultimately Rufus regularly retired for the night behind a cushion in an old armchair, while his sister showed a marked liking for a place under the eiderdown on my bed.

By the time they were fully grown they had become two very distinct personalities. Rufus was obstinate and inclined to be wild; his sister peace-loving and most affectionate. She would leap into my arms directly I came in sight, but Rufus regarded such demonstrations as beneath his dignity, although he would often sit on my shoulder, and when tired would go to sleep on my lap.

Early Morning Antics

They were, of course, very early risers. At cockcrow they would begin to frolic, and sleep was thereafter impossible. Up and down the stairs they scampered, in and out of the rooms, leaping over chairs and tables in a hectic obstacle race which went on till their breakfast was forthcoming. Finally they had to be relegated to a playroom of their own, where they could gnaw the edges of boxes, and fasten their teeth in lumber that was of no value. They would soon have reduced all the furniture to chewed bits of wood if they had been given the freedom of the house much longer.

They were veritable imps of mischief, and had a passion for secreting nuts in all sorts of odd places. If ever I left a coat about, the pockets would be sure to contain nuts by the time it was retrieved, and odd handkerchiefs were almost certain to be chewed.

All through the summer and autumn the two squirrels lived happily together, but when winter came they spent most of their time sleeping and eating, showing little desire to play.

When spring came again the warm sunshine lured Rufus to the woods, and I lost all trace of him; but his sister, after disappearing for a few days, brought back a handsome comrade and set up house in a tall tree in the orchard. Every morning she came to see me and, incidentally, to claim the nuts she knew would be waiting for her. It was a sad day for me when I left the locality and had to bid her farewell.

I. S. R.

Drawn by Helen Sewell for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It Took All Seth's Skill and the Little Birch Basket of Blueberries to Coax Persis

The Stamp Corner

Investigating the Attractions of a Stamp Collection

By **Frank L. Wilson**

NOT so long ago a friend of mine received as a gift an album and a large packet of stamps. He knew very little about stamps except that they were used for paying postage. So what was his surprise at receiving this gift. Evidently it had cost a pretty penny, and my friend decided he would really find out what there was about stamp collecting that made it so fascinating for others.

A delightful evening we spent over that packet of stamps. First we sorted the stamps according to the different countries, then placed these sorted stamps in separate envelopes for later study. Among the stamps we found one from Nyasaland. It was the beautifully designed stamp of the 1934 issue, showing a profile portrait of King George V at the left and at the right a spotted leopard standing on a small crag, gazihg off into the distance, his forepaws resting atop the rock. In the background the rays of the setting sun gave a most unusual cast to the picture. Nyasaland is a British protectorate situated along the southern and west shores of picturesque Lake Nyassa in South Africa. Two other stamps took my friend's fancy, and these were of the 1928 issue of Canada. One portrayed the wonderful suspension bridge at Quebec, and the other the schooner Bluenose under full sail. My friend is an engineer and, of course, interested in bridges. When I told him of the many other types and styles of bridges to be found on the postage stamps of the world, he was delighted with the prospect of further search and study.

Stories of Ships on Stamps

The story of the Bluenose also interested him. The famous schooner which for many years has been the pride of the North Atlantic fishing fleet and holder of the International Fishermen's Trophy, sailed recently for England. She arrived safely at Torbay Harbor and will remain in British waters until the autumn. The story of this celebrated ship led to stories of other ships appearing on stamps, from the caravels of the early explorers to the masterpiece of modern engineering, the giant ship Normandie.

After sorting the stamps according to countries we took the stamps of one country and sorted these according to sets and issues. A copy of the Standard Postage Stamp Catalog was a great help in mounting the stamps in the album. Care was taken to see that the hinges (small rectangualr pieces of thin transparent paper gummed on one side which may be purchased at any store handling postage stamps) were properly attached to the stamp. We did this by bending the piece of paper about one quarter of an inch from one end with the gum side up. The short end of the hinge was slightly moistened and affixed to the top of the stamp, just touching the perforations. Then the lower part of the long half of the hinge was moistened and the stamp centered in the framed space provided for it in the album. By moistening only the lower part of the longer half of the hinge the stamp may be easily turned over to examine its back for watermarks, etc., without harming the perforations at the top of the stamp.

Top, Left—New Bahamas Issue, Showing a Flock of Flamingoes in Flight. Right—Italy's New Air Mail Stamp. Center, Left—One of the New Issues With Which Uruguay Is Celebrating the Visit of President Vargas of Brazil. Right—New Portuguese Stamp, Showing Portrait of D. Henrique. Bottom, Left—A Stamp of the New Roumanian Boy Scout Issue. Right — Portugal's New Stamp Celebrating Its First Philatelic Exhibition.

Boy Scout Jamboree

The Boy Scout Silver Anniversary is being held this year and many celebrations are planned throughout the United States. At Washington the National Jamboree will take place Aug. 21 to 30. Here troop patrols will gather from every part of the United States in one gala encampment. Each section will bring along traditions and customs of early days which were characteristic of their local district. Indian dress and customs will no doubt predominate, for the Indian is ever emblematic of the great outdoors. There will be the Navajos with their native Hogans, the tepees of the Apaches, the Sioux and other western tribes, with perhaps reproductions of early stockades and forts of the whites. There has been a great desire among those interested in stamp collecting to have our Government issue a stamp in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of this great organization for American youth. However, there is very little hope now that such a stamp will be issued.

Other countries have issued special stamps for the Boy Scout Movement. In 1933 when the jamboree was held at Godola, Austria issued a special stamp for the occasion.

Roumania has issued various sets of stamps in honor of the Boy Scouts, for King Carol, Prince Nicholas and Prince Michael are all interested in the movement. The first set of stamps appeared in 1931 and the second a short while later, during the jamboree. A new issue of five values, each of a different design, has just recently appeared, all showing some part of scout life.

New Stamps of Other Countries

Bahamas portrays a flock of flamingoes in flight on a new 8 penny stamp. A sea view with one of the island lighthouses in the distance forms the background.

Bulgaria honors the Balkan Games with a set of six stamps, each with a different design.

Iran has started issuing a new series of stamps in the design of which is incorporated the words "POSTES IRANIENNES."

Italy has issued an Airmail stamp, 50c+50c, with the inscription "PRO OPERA PREVID. MILIZIA." The surtax is for the benefit of an opera fund.

Portugal recently held its first Philatelic Exhibition and in its honor issued a special 40c bright red stamp in imitation of the first issue of the country, showing a profile of Dona Maris II and bearing the old reis value. Below the stamp is the caption, "EXPOSICAO FILATELICA POSTUGUESA 1853-1935" and the present-day value of 40c.

Uruguay in commemoration of the visit of President Vargas of Brazil has issued a special set of six values, all of the same design. The values and colors are: 5m brown, 15m black, 3c green, 7c orange, 12c blue and 50c bistre.

Fun Among the Films

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Curley Top—This picture brings Shirley Temple to the screen again in a part that gives play to her talents for singing, dancing and mimicry—as an orphan who so charms a man of means that he adopts her and her sister. A bright romantic comedy with John Boles, Rochelle Hudson and Esther Dale.

In Old Kentucky—This popular melodrama of long ago is the basis of Will Rogers's latest film. He is a race horse trainer with Bill Robinson as his first assistant laughmaker. Others assisting include Russell Hardie, Dorothy Wilson and Charles Sellon.

The Indians Came

By **Elizabeth Coatsworth**

Our story opened on a fine August morning in the year 1689, when Seth Hubbard on his way to the alder swamp to milk the cow, was captured by a small band of Indians. He recognized one of them as Bedagi, with whom his father had often traded. The intruders carried off Mrs. Snow, a neighbor of the Hubbards, her four-year-old daughter Persis, Seth, and quantities of the Snows' food, clothes and household articles. John Hammond, who came after them in an attempt to rescue the prisoners, was captured, too. The party traveled in canoes to an Indian village on the Penobscot River. In the fall, the Indians separated to spend the winter wandering through the woods looking for food. Bedagi's household, including Seth and Keoka—a girl who had helped Seth to learn the Indian names for things—and her grandmother, were in one group; Mrs. Snow and Persis went with another. During the winter Seth learned to endure hunger and hardship with the Indians. One day he and Keoka found Father Simon in the snow and helped him back to camp. Father Simon promised to tell the authorities in Quebec where Seth was. In the spring Bedagi's household headed north for St. Francis. There Seth met Mrs. Snow, Persis and John Hammond again, and one bright morning they set out on a visit to Quebec. There Mrs. Snow was sold as a servant to a kind-hearted French lady, whose friend adopted Persis and sent her to live with the Ursulines. Seth went back to the pleasant summer life at St. Francis.

Chapter Fourteen

BEDAGI and his brother were restless. It was not their custom, to stay long in any village, like the Hurons, and the Five Nations. They followed the migrations of the animals, and as they found game scarce about St. Francis, and soon wearied of eel-fishing, they were anxious to leave on a hunting trip. Harvest time was a time of feasts and meetings and intertribal trade, and Bedagi wished to be ready for it.

Seth was not sorry to leave St. Francis for a while. John Hammond was safe in a Quebec prison after an unsuccessful attempt to escape from his Indian captors. Even Mrs. Snow and Persis, Seth had seen only once, and Persis, with the quick forgetfulness of little children, had screamed at sight of him and called him an Indian. It had taken all his skill and the little birch basket full of blueberries which he had brought with him to coax her to his knee, but once perched there, she had suddenly taken his head between her hands and kissed him, which had pleased him greatly.

They were only to be gone until the corn was ripe and though Seth missed Keoka at first, he was soon caught up in the life on the river. The St. Lawrence was the highway of Canada, for a thousand miles of wilderness holding together the scattered towns and forts, the farms and the friendly tribes. Up and down it came the boats in summer and the dog sleds in winter. They met many other small parties of Indians, but the great fleets of decorated birch-bark canoes would not be seen at this time of the year. Sometimes a French factor went by, from one of the trading stations, or a couple of French or Indian voyageurs with bright caps, bringing a laden bateau up toward the city.

At Tadousac they stopped to see the whale fisheries, and then turned their canoes back into the deep waters of the Saguenay between its buttresses of stone. Nothing in Seth's experience or the talk of the Indians had prepared him for this river. All his life he would remember the solemnity of the sunsets when the mountains that seemed shutting them in turned a transparent blue against the gold wings of the clouds and faded away to massive luminous outlines, at last only seen since they blotted out the stars and the pale flare of the northern lights.

Under those headlands, where the birches and evergreens grew from fissures in the headlong rock, their trunks parallel to the cliff to which they clung, there were few beaches, and often they traveled late from one camping place to another. It was on such an evening when the sky was molten copper in the west and the dull water only caught the light in the ripples about a leaping fish, that Seth saw a fountain suddenly rise far ahead of them, rosy against the misty blue of the headlands.

In the Saguenay

"A whale!" he cried to Bedagi and once more, after a pause, rose the beautiful column of spray against the darkness, this time nearer.

Bedagi grunted out an order and the two canoes hugged the shore until the monster of the ocean had passed slowly by with a wake that made their light vessels rock. Seth always remembered that, too, as the night when there had been so many falling stars.

When the corn was ripe, they returned to St. Francis, with a fair number of furs which were not as good as they would be in the winter. They had, however, several silver fox skins, and what was more valuable, a black fox, as well, so that the hunters were satisfied.

Now the harvesting was done, and the feasting and trading; the northern lights came brighter and bolder with every night, so that the sorcerers prophesied a cold winter; the rains came and the last mosquitoes died; the geese flew over, and the ducks and the little wood pigeons darkened the sun. All the pageant of the fall swept by them and the sumachs drooped their scarlet leaves like the feathers of war bonnets. Everything was once more dry and brilliant, and there was a continual rustling sound among the branches.

Bedagi's Fancies

"It is the Winter," said Bedagi. "There is Winter and Spring," he told Seth. "They exchange dwellings, and when they are newly come, one may hear their speech, but no man is wise enough to understand it."

The moon rose slow and golden in the autumn skies.

"Why is she sometimes dark?" asked Seth, and Bedagi told him,

"Because she holds her son whose father is the Sun in her arms."

"Has she arms?" asked Seth.

"Assuredly, stupid one!" said Bedagi, "but she, like the Sun, always holds her bow straight before her, so no man sees her arms."

"And what does she hunt?" asked Seth.

"Who knows?" said Bedagi.

This year, they did not leave the village with the coming of the geese as they had done the preceding fall. The harvest and trading had both been good. They stayed and enjoyed their fleeting wealth, and the leaves fell and witch-hazel bloomed spidery yellow in the naked woods, and the snows came and the river froze.

And now all travel was by dog-sled and snow-shoe and it was the sky that was dark against a gleaming world, instead of itself being something that shone over an earth clad in the soft darkness of green. Christmas came and then New Year's and Father de la Pré gave Seth a coat for a New Year's gift, and Keoka a dress of red cloth sent from France for the Indians. Now it was almost time for Bedagi to be off, but although Seth did not greatly dread the winter in the wilderness, he tried to delay the setting out from day to day on one pretext or another. He, himself, could not have explained the impulse that moved him so strongly.

But the day before they were to leave, as he was bending over a pack he was preparing for the next day's trip, he heard the crunch of two pairs of feet and the sound of a Frenchman's voice and a shadow fell across him. He had learned an Indian concentration and as he was busy he did not look up and the men moved away. But a few seconds later something hit him in the chest with great force and bowled him over in the snow amid a storm of lappings and joyous barkings. It was Ensign, his father's hound—his playfellow and companion at his old home in Pemaquoit—who had recognized Seth and was almost beside himself with delight.

A Surprise for Seth

With his father's arms close about him, and Ensign leaping against his knees and frantically licking his hands, Seth knew why he had delayed Bedagi's setting out. He heard the Frenchman slapping his thighs and laughing.

"Ha! Ha! We both thought you was Indian!"

But he scarcely noticed, with so many questions to ask his father about his mother and Abigail and Mrs. Snow's baby and the Hintons and all the rest at Pemaquoit. Even about John Hammond and the Snows, Mr. Hubbard had more to tell Seth than the boy could tell him, for he had seen them both in Quebec. John Hammond and Mrs. Snow had been married and the governor, pleased and touched by the romance, had promised them as a wedding present that they should be the first prisoners exchanged in the spring, and that Persis, who now spoke only French, should leave the nuns and go with them.

"Now there is only Keoka, sir!" said the boy, and he told his father of the English girl who had been brought up as an Indian and who had been kind to him since that first night when she led him from the Penobscot village.

Mr. Hubbard looked troubled and he shook his head doubtfully.

"I am afraid I have nothing more with which to redeem a captive," he said.

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]

Drawn by Helen Sewell for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Seth Was Bowled Over in the Snow Amid a Storm of Lappings and Joyous Barkings

Shortcake and A 4-H Club

ALTHOUGH they travel in buses, it is really strawberry shortcake that takes the 4-H Club Girls of Fairfax County, Virginia, to their camp this summer at Jamestown, where the first successful English colony was planted on American soil.

The county home demonstration agent of Fairfax County was faced with the question of arranging for the club girls to travel to the summer camp site. She discussed the problem at a meeting of the County Home Demonstration Advisory Council, but it was found that the treasury of the Council would not permit a contribution.

Then one of the members of the Council offered to give the use of her home and her strawberry patch if other club women of the county would provide the shortcake.

"I can also promise prospective customers," she said, "because my home is adjacent to a large seminary with its hundreds of students. A 'swarm' of boys hungry for good old-fashioned strawberry shortcake will finish all we can provide if we notify them when it will be ready."

Without delay her plan was accepted. The strawberries did their utmost to reach a state of luscious perfection; the weather was ideal; Home Demonstration Club women from all sections of the county appeared on the scene with large pans of old-time shortcake and pitchers of thick cream from choice Virginia dairy cattle; the "swarm" of students arrived; the strawberry shortcake quickly vanished, and along with it—the transportation problem.

Watching Sea Horses at Play on the Ocean Floor

By Else Bostelmann, an Artist With Dr. William Beebe's Expeditions Into Undersea Wonderlands

MY IRON easel stands firmly on the ocean sand. No current is interfering with the serene quietness surrounding us. I find it often more practical to take the palette knife for painting under water, instead of brushes. This flexible, slender piece of metal enables me to make quicker color sketches, or better, it is the quickest way.

You smile! I know what you mean. "Quick" is a word unknown to this water-world. All movements, as you experience yourself, are slow motions. The water, too, has its laws. It is almost fairyland down here far below the surface of the ocean off the Bermuda coast. Strange but real things happen, a kind of reverse of usual habits of life. That a mother attends to her little ones is quite our accepted custom. However, exceptions make the rule in sea life. Swimming horses! Horses of the sea? Yes, strange, but not prancing about horizontally as usual land horses do. Sea horses move slowly up and down. Their beautiful horsey heads have an expression almost childlike. Like children they play together, sometimes entangling their tails as monkeys do. They often curl their tails around sea weeds. Their little fan-fin on their backs is ceaselessly swishing and silvery air bubbles rise upward gently. A bright green sea horse stands all alone. He is beautiful in his new spring coat. There! a flimsy ball of tiny little dark dots floats off from him. It dissolves. Let us watch a few minutes. Now it happens again. You know what is going on? A big event! Father sea horse gave birth to hundreds and hundreds of tiny baby sea horses. Father sea horse? Yes. Mother sea horse lays her eggs in his big pouch, which he always carries around with him just below his tail. There these eggs rest undisturbed until they have developed into real little sea horses.

At that big moment they burst out of their dark prenursery, eager to enter this outside world of light, perfect little swimmers full of energy. The unseen motion of their little dorsal fin carries them gently away. They are now citizens of the seas with all fish rights. Tiny as they are, they make just a juicy mouthful for any hungry fish, but they are not unprotected. Sea weeds of their color offer them shelter. Just now they are the size of a comma.

And father sea horse? How proud he is. That's why he has on such a festive dress. A few more puffs—and then if tomorrow we should come down here and be fortunate enough to find him again, we would hardly recognize him. The gay spring coat is gone. Ah, the big day is over. He is again one of many, brownish as the rest. Another member of this family, is, too, assuming mother duties. The elegant pipe fish, with a snout like a flute. He also has a pouch or rather, a kind of long slit on the lower surface of his body. When the baby pipe fish are ready to be born, they gradually emerge from their dark cradle, hanging there for a moment like fringes. Then they let go, to start their journey into the ocean of life. The color change in the pipe fish is not so distinct, but we can imagine that he feels just like the sea horse. In autumn, little orange islands float on the surface coming from the south. These colorful patches are sargassum weed with all its fussy little branches full of leaves and berries. In slow drifting it takes along in its downward-hanging branches little sea creatures such as tiny little crabs, sargassum fish, sea horses and pipe fish. Without any effort of their own, they travel comfortably through the Atlantic Ocean. Plenty of food is found in little crustaceaus, their favorite meals. This is quite an ideal way of journeying. As we follow these little travelers in our thought, we might easily travel a little farther. It takes only a moment to be on the opposite side of the world, on a still more fairylike place with real dragons. There is the world's largest submarine shallow, the Great Barrier Reef, extending thousands of miles along the Australian coast. Among the swaying algae, the little sea dragons play hide and seek. They are about eight inches long. Indeed, they are the handsomest relatives of the sea horse family. They seem to belong to the world of imagination. Maybe they are left over from medieval times. These knightly beauties wear bright red armors with many sharp points, out of which grow soft floating tassels. As buttercups are to roses, so are sea horses to sea dragons. Both are beautiful in their own way. These fantastic little knights are easy to imagine as just having stepped out of a fairy book and we would not be surprised if they should give us a serenade on their cunning little flutes.

A Pipe Fish (Top) With Its Flute-Like Snout. Lower Left: A Little Sea Dragon, Looking Like a Medieval Knight Errant in Bright Red Armor, With Soft Floating Tassels Growing Out of the Points. He is Very Handsome, and Knows It.

A Father Sea Horse (Lower Right) Watching His New Babies, Who Are About the Size of Commas, Starting Their Careers as Perfect Little Swimmers. A half-grown sea horse often steals rides by curling its tail around its parent.

(This is the second of four undersea articles which are appearing on this page on the first and third Thursdays each month. The author, Mrs. Bostelmann, was an artist on Dr. William Beebe's oceanographic expeditions for several years. She has been down in a diving helmet to about 40 feet many times and has descended in Dr. Beebe's bathysphere.)

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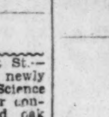
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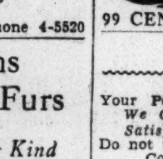
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If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

Engraved Weddings
Bridge Accessories
Gifts
ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Hotel Taft, New Haven, Conn.

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
675 FERRY STREET 3-1050

Charlie's Tire Repair Shop
Goodyear Tires
Service Everywhere
See the New "G-3"
255 GEORGE STREET Phone 8-5722

Whalley Tire Co.
TYDOL GAS—MILLER TIRES
LUBRICATION—BATTERIES
223 WHALLEY AVE. 7-1661

"Wire for us and we'll wire for you."
Herbert E. Francis
Electrician
79 Audubon Street 6-6130

BEACH & GORMAN
Exclusive Hair Dressing
Established 1906
956 CHAPEL STREET
TEL. 6-7475

EDW. P. JUDD CO.
BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS
153 ORANGE STREET
6-2109
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves

M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
IMPORTERS
ORIENTAL RUGS
Repairing and Washing Domestics
9x12, $3.50
Orientals at 6c a square foot
Rugs Stored
5-0745 71 ELM STREET

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

JEWELERS
HIGH GRADE WATCHES and REPAIRS
BERGER and LUNDBERG
149 Temple St., Second Floor
Phone 8-7626

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

NEW LONDON

BOOKS are good companions
You will find the latest always in stock at
THE BOOKSHOP Inc.
MERIDIAN AND CHURCH ST.

NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

On Information Center for Home Builders
The Home Building Center of Fairfield County
Doris M. Loudon
530 WEST AVE., NORWALK Tel. 5530

STAMFORD

GROWING BIGGER TO SERVE YOU BETTER
The
STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.

BROWN BROS.
Ideal Market
1 PARK ROW
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

THE ONLY AIR-CONDITIONED STORE IN STAMFORD
Smart Things for Men and Boys
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
261 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD

MOHAWK ONE-STOP SERVICE, Inc.
FIRESTONE
Tires, Tubes, Brake Lining
Gasoline—Auto Repairs
Ford V-8 Sales Service
Your Credit Is Good Here
Small Weekly Payments If Desired
Myrtle Ave. at East Main St.
Stamford, Conn. Tel. 3-2163

THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Printing of Better Kind
TOMS ROAD
Tel. 3-0349 STAMFORD, CONN.

Siegelbaums Inc.
STAMFORD-CONN
133 ATLANTIC STREET
Smart Sportswear
Dress Accessories
Stamford 3-3458

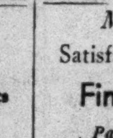
Mildred Soare
Dressmaker
40 Summer Street
Remodeling—Altering—Slip Covers

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

- - - *for Better Furniture*
BUETTNER-ROME CO.
Home Decorative Service
Main, corner Summer Street
STAMFORD, CONN.

WATERBURY

Now is the time to buy your
BLANKETS
Complete stocks — wide range of colors, and the prices are especially inviting.
Domestic Department—Main Floor
THE MILLER & PECK CO.


Our Facials protect your skin from Summer Weather
The Alice Werner Beauty Shoppe
10 BANK STREET PHONE 3-0073

May We Serve You?
Satisfaction GUARANTEED
Finlay & Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers
Phone 4-3636

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

Our August Blanket Sale
Starts—Thursday, August 1st
The extra fine Special Values in BLANKETS of all grades in both cotton and wool will be an inducement for you to BUY NOW for your next Winter's needs in Blankets.
COME AND SEE THESE AUGUST BLANKET SALE OFFERINGS
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

HEWITT'S
for Fine Groceries
Birdseye Frosted Foods,
Olives—Pickles—Preserves
Clapp's Baby Foods
Poultry
Fresh Vegetables Every Morning
32 CENTER STREET

The Home Event of the Season
August Furniture Sale
Now Going On
HOWLAND-HUGHES

FLANNEL TROUSERS
Cleaned by Us Are Guaranteed Against Shrinkage
PERRY'S
Phone 3-3161

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay & Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office, WOOLWORTH BLDG.
R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER

FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
WARNER FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY INC.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

Beauty Studio
New Croquignole System
Short Summer Curls for Comfort
Scientific Facials
Elizabeth Cobb
Marguerite Blackburn
517 N. CHARLES ST.
Vernon 1245

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
A THRILLING EVENT
Myers' August Sale of
FURRED COATS
$58
Rich fabrics luxuriously trimmed with exquisite furs.
Coats—Second Floor

BUY NOW
AND
SAVE 10% to 50%
IN OUR
August Sale of FURNITURE
Whitney's
ALBANY, N. Y.

ENNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$5 $6
Exclusively at
31 No. Pearl St.
201 Central Ave.
Albany, N. Y.,
and in
AAAAA to EEE Sizes 1-12
at 42 Third Street, Troy, N. Y.

HOAG & TAYLOR
Maiden Lane and James Street
MEN'S WEAR
Flannel and Serge Trousers
Summer Sports Wear

Fabrics Lamps
GIFTS
Furniture Candles
Chas. H. Van Note's Son
Percy V. Van Note
144 WASHINGTON AVE. TEL. 3-8026

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

BATAVIA

M. E. LOWE
COAL AND COKE
Phone 553-W 28 Swan St.
BATAVIA, N. Y.

The Berry Patch
A la Carte Service
Special Noon-Day and Evening Lunches
We Cater to Private Parties
Mrs. Mary B. Sweetland
32 MAIN STREET PHONE 554-R

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

Furs and Furniture
Our two great August Sales that crowd these departments with thrifty buyers.
If you need either, you are sure to save money this month.
at McLean's

SUMMER SALES
I. Miller, Foot Saver, Vitality, Bostonian Florsheim
REAL BARGAINS
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street Dial 4-3314

Choose your Nelly Don Frocks, your Gossard Foundations, your Walk-Over Shoes, at
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

SALE SUMMER "WHITES"
FOR EXAMPLE WOMEN'S $4.50 NOW $4.95 CHILDREN'S $2.75 NOW $1.95
Vosbury's CORRECT SHOES 10 COURT ST. PHONE 2-2811

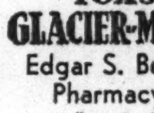
SALES
ALL SUMMER THINGS
Cottons, Wash Silks, Chiffons
$3.95-$10.95
HANNAH CROWE
68 Chenango Street Dial 4-1131

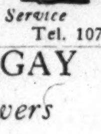
Watches with a Reputation
Hamilton Elgin Gruen
Newest Models at
Darrow-Davis Inc.
82 COURT ST. Phone 20747
QUALITY JEWELERS

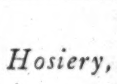
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
C. J. WINEGAR
70 HAWLEY STREET Dial 2-1794

BUILDING SUPPLIES
Lime, Cement, Brick, Sewer Pipe
Prompt Delivery
Have You Ordered Your Winter Supply of Coal Yet?
Low Summer Prices
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 Grand Ave., Johnson City Ph. 7-5815

BRONXVILLE

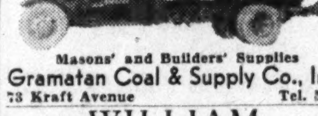
WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS

Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
56 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 5850-5851

COAL WOOD OIL

Masons' and Builders' Supplies
Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
73 Kraft Avenue Tel. 5090

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel 6260-6261

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained Grant 7431, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
O. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

Mrs. Fay S. Higley
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
NOTARY PUBLIC
HOTEL BUFFALO

GLOVERSVILLE

Mid-Summer
ENNA JETTICK
Shoe Sale
CHARLES BROOKINS

SUIT SALE
H. I. ABDELLA
7-11 Church Street

ITHACA

Reg. $198 5-Pc. Walnut Bedroom Suites—$139
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPT. STORE ITHACA, N. Y.

ATWATER'S

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

"Quality First But Always at Reasonable Prices"
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE, ELECTRICAL PAINT, GLASS
13-15 East Third St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Shop Here for Comfort and Profit
QUALITY GOODS
LOW PRICES
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.

KENMORE

CLOCK TEA ROOM
Wholesome, Home Cooked Dinners
Daily 50c and 60c Sundays 75c
(Open Sunday from 12:30-6 p. m.)
We specialize in luncheons and dinners for clubs, organizations and parties
121 ARGONNE DR., KENMORE RI. 1166

SHOES — RUBBERS — KEDS
For Men For Women For Children
FLORSHEIM—ENNA JETTICK—RED GOOSE
FREEMAN—SI-EN-TIFFICK—THOTO GOOD
GEO. L. SEIFERT
RI. 4915 2894 Delaware Ave.

Chubaroff
TEL. RI. 7133
HOME APPLIANCES
Radios, Refrigerators, Washing Machines Cleaners, Ranges
EXPERT SERVICE
Convenient Terms 2801 Delaware Ave. Kenmore, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

ESCOTT SERVICE, Inc.
SOCONY
REPAIRS
TIRES
BATTERIES
WASHING
ACCESSORIES
41 Boston Post Rd.
Larchmont, N. Y.

Long Island

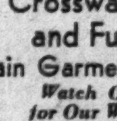
DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods, Grace Rush Food Specialties, Crosse & Blackwell Condiments, Peek-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 399 Central Avenue)

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-4679

SCHWARTZ'S
Beauty Salon
Expert Beauty Service in all its branches. Specials Monday to Thursday. Expert barber service for Men.
Cor. Mott Ave. and James St.

Crossways Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Plain Garments Cleaned 39c
Watch Our Windows for Our Weekly Specials
1859 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

See Our New Streamline
Westinghouse Refrigerator
WESTMINSTER SALES and SERVICE
513 Central Avenue Tel. Cedarhurst 0281

FAR ROCKAWAY Rockaway Park

BELLE HARBOR 5-0088
WESTRICH'S
Restaurant and Delicatessen
194 Beach, 116th Street

FLUSHING

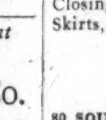
FROCKS COATS HATS ACCESSORIES GIFTS LAMPS FURNITURE GLASSWARE
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Closed evenings until Sept. 15th

TABLE CANDLES
All Colors
at
Lowerre's Pharmacy
149-24 41st Avenue
Phone Flushing 9-1701—9-7203
Opposite Murray Hill Station

FOREST HILLS

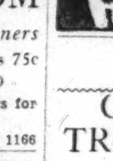
Camp and Vacation Supplies
Forest Hills Hardware Co. INC.
71-32 Austin St. BOul. 8-2562

FREEPORT

BY APPOINTMENT PH. FREEPORT 46.9
ALMA ELLYSON BEAUTY SHOP

Bring your hair and beauty problems to my studio.
80 So. Main St., Freeport
Up One Flight

CAROL GREEN'S
Closing Out All Beach Wear, Blouses, Skirts, Undies, Etc., at Very Low Prices for
DOLLAR DAY CLEARANCE
80 SOUTH MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

DOLLAR DAY SPECIALS
35c and 50c Hose, 29c: 4 pr. for $1
55c Manhattan Athletic Shirts and Shorts, 39c: 3 pr. for $1
All other merchandise greatly reduced for Dollar Day
IRVING SHOP, Inc.


LITWAK'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
80 So. Main Street, Freeport
The Greatest Event of the Year
DOLLAR DAY
THURSDAY, AUGUST 8th

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST COMPANY
Established 1917
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over $290,000.00
Commercial, Special Interest and Trust Departments

HEMPSTEAD

'blue coal'
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Ask about our Budget Plan.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Main Office—Jamaica 6-7900

Amityville	Amityville 1060
Bellmore	Wantagh 700
East New York	Applegate 7-7605
East Rockaway	Lynbrook 2777
Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway 7-7434
Freeport	Freeport 2820
Hempstead	Hempstead 635
Lawrence	Cedarhurst 0705
Queens	Hollis 5-7900
Ridgewood	Hegeman 3-2312
Valley Stream	Valley Stream 542
Fuel Oil	Cedarhurst 0224

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and *Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
12 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
Georges
Fine Furniture
352 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 2154

Electric Automotive Service
RADIO REPAIRS
REFRIGERATORS
DELCO OIL BURNERS
Petersen Storage Battery Co., Inc.
Hempstead 748 334 Fulton Avenue

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

B. COHN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING, REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
247A Fulton Ave. Tel. 3540
Established 1907

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
Apartments and Stores in Jackson Heights, Long Island City and all North Shore.
Hosinger & Bode INC.
CHATHAM & PHENIX BLDG. STI. 4-8955
LONG ISLAND CITY

GEORGE SIMKEN
CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR
Wood Novelties
Furniture Repairing
Cabinet Making
84-12 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 9-0605

New Tip Top Delicatessen Stores, Inc.
Store of Friendly Service
We meet chain store prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE HAV. 9-3403

MARIE SHERIDAN
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-.8 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

EDMAR
MILLINERY SHOPS
82-17 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Popular Prices $1.75 to $3.49
OPEN EVENINGS

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

CAMEO SHOPS
SLIP COVERS—UPHOLSTERY
REPAIRING
Custom Made Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
Meats Poultry Provisions Fish
Orders promptly delivered.
80-18 POLK (37th) AVENUE
Tel. Newtown 9-1662

Starley's Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing
FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home Tel Pomeroy 6-4018

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

LYNBROOK

THE SHIRLEY SHOP
Individual Dresses
in sizes for every type of figure
Hosiery, Slips, Underwear
82 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Red Ash Coal Company
INC.
"Buy Red Ash Coal"
FUEL OIL SUPPLIED
Hendrickson and R. R. Avenues
Lynbrook N. Y Tel. Lynbrook 10280

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU-ENAMEL PAINTS
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lynbrook 75

D. & J. LEVY
Clothes for Men
AUGUST SALE
LIBERAL REDUCTIONS
29 ATLANTIC AVE. TEL. LYN. 2312-W

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270
Port Jefferson 555

DIAMONDS—WATCHES
—SILVERWARE—
KALLER'S JEWELRY STORE
Repair Work Our Specialty
30 EAST MAIN STREET PHONE 2002

SWEZEY & NEWINS
INCORPORATED
PATCHOGUE - HUNTINGTON
A Metropolitan Department Store as to Merchandise—Style—Service
Proven Reliable for Over 40 Years

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT Individual Laundry, Inc.
Telephone Blue Point 420
Center Moriches 506
Phones Designated for Westhampton and Riverhead
Call Enterprise 4025
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds — Watches — Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAUST BROS.
Queens' Leading Food Market
QUALITY FOODS
"at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Hollis 5-8467

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
at
IRV and LEW
217-21 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-10129
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
MALLORY HATS ARROW SHIRTS

RICHMOND HILL

John Luck, Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
RICH. HILL 2-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Phone Richmond Hill 2-8338
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117TH STREET

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

J. & E. LUTZ
Known for Quality
Mabux LADIES JUVENILE Shoes DEPARTMENT
10 N. VILLAGE AVE. ROCKVILLE CENTER

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS CONNECTICUT COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93, FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Starters
Generators and Ignition
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7849

GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N. Y.

FUEL OILS
Fair-Chester Oil Co.
Oil Burner Sales, Service, Sales Agents
Timken Oil Burners
TEL. MAMARONECK 2020

MOUNT VERNON

THE
MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service

Ray Auto Electric Corp.
EXIDE BATTERIES
Carburetors—Windshield Wipers
Speedometers—Shock Absorbers
and All Electrical Equipment
Repaired and Adjusted to
Original Factory Specifications
Oak 6866 154 Franklin Ave.

EASY WASHERS
Norge Refrigerators
Expert Washer Repair Service
GEORGE H. McKEE Inc.
101 East 3rd Street Oak. 1030-1031

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway
TEL. 144

WOOLSEY-NASH MOTORS, Inc.
Nash Motor Cars
Sales and Service
STORAGE
Central Valley, N. Y.

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET
We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

NEW ROCHELLE

INSURANCE and ANNUITIES
HERBERT J. GRANT
INSURANCE UNDERWRITER AND BROKER
55 John Street, New York, N. Y. Beekman 3-9400
170 Elm Street, New Rochelle, N. Y. Hamilton 4921

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Telephones
New Rochelle 7809 Mamaroneck 90
33 Division Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Westinghouse Refrigerators
★ No down payment—first instalment due 30 days after installation. Three years to pay—12c per day.
New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co.
361 North Avenue N. R. 1000

CHAPMAN'S
MEN'S WEAR
546 MAIN ST · NEW ROCHELLE · N·Y
(Next Door to New Rochelle Trust Co.)

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Sportswear — Bags — Lingerie
Negligees
Corsets and Accessories
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

PHONE FOR FOOD
NEW ROCHELLE 978—979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
P. SCHUMACHER *Prop.*
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
661 NORTH AVENUE
Opp. Mayflower Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

New Rochelle
HOUSE of MUSIC
PROTECT YOUR PIANO
Special Offer
A Fine Tuning—A Thorough Cleaning and Disinfecting of your Felts and under the Keyboard. $5.00 Complete
We get to where the moths are and preserve the life of your piano.
82 CENTRE AVENUE N. R. 4317

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES Mount Vernon.....Oakwood 8600
Yonkers.....Nepperhan 4200
New Rochelle..New Rochelle 3232

LESTER D. GELULA, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
ROOM 308
PERSHING SQUARE BLDG.
271 North Ave., cor. Huguenot St.
NEW ROCHELLE 6896

BEFORE YOU BUY NEW SHOES
You will find it helpful to consult the advertisements of shoe manufacturers and shoe stores in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

GREGORY'S
SPORTSWEAR, DRESSES,
LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
524 Main St. New Rochelle 5549

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called for and Delivered
North Avenue at Winyah Hamilton 5050

Socony Service Station
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
687 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 5456

DE LAURENTE BEAUTY SALON
EXPERT OPERATORS
Hair Cuts—Permanents
590½ MAIN STREET N. R. 2945
Also 5th Floor Ware's Dept. Store
TEL.: N. R. 2500

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
SPECIAL DISCOUNTS
on Lamps and Shades
Many Other Things Specially Priced
Main at Maple Ave. New Rochelle 996

Matrix Shoes
KRAMER'S
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

The Cake Box
Tea Room
MARY A. NASH, *Prop.*
DELICIOUS FOOD—COURTEOUS SERVICE
—CATERING
WEDDINGS—RECEPTIONS—BRIDGES
111 Centre Avenue N. R. 6112

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment
Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday Wednesday Friday
Look for New York display advertising in the news section.

Manhattan Shirt Sale
$1.95 Shirts $1.55, $2.50 Shirts $1.85
SAME REDUCTION ON PAJAMAS
WHITE SHIRTS NOT INCLUDED
Colin Bros. White Shirts at $1.39
3 for $4.00 All Sizes, 13½-19
COLIN BROS. Inc.
1070 Flatbush Ave., near Beverly Road

ROSEDALE FLORISTS
CORNER CHURCH and OCEAN AVES.
Buckminster 2-7010

WEDDING RINGS
and Many Gifts for
The Bride—The Graduate—The Hostess
R. M. PARTRIDGE
Jeweler Watchmaker
1112 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Except Wed., Close 6:30 P. M.

TEXACO CERTIFIED SERVICE STATION
B. DOERER
FLATBUSH AND BEDFORD AVENUES
GAS—HAVOLINE OIL—LUBRICATION
● FIRESTONE TIRES ●
AND ACCESSORIES

George C. Herbst & Son
Fred H. Herbst
MORTICIANS
6741 Fifth Avenue

ARM'S FOOD STORES, Inc.
High Grade Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
1408 CORTELYOU ROAD
Fresh Fish every Wed., Thurs., Friday
TEL. BUCKMINSTER 4-4155

Manhattan

BARBER SHOP
National City Building
Where Courtesy and Service Are Performed
MR. I. MORSE, Mgr.
17 E. 42nd St. (Subway Entrance)
(Corner Madison Avenue)

DISPENSING
OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY
BUtterfield 8-4684

ANNA-MIA, Inc.
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVE., N. W. Cor. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanent, $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan
(Continued)

The Funeral Church
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night: TRafalgar 7-8200
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
GET THE BEST
FROM OUR NEW SILOS
Our Automatic Screens
Take Out All Dirt and Dust
A. GILMOUR
Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

PEEKSKILL

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE
and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001
White Plains....10164 | Poughkeepsie....4793
Ossining.....1917 | Croton.....459
Tarrytown.....2359 | Chappaqua.....363
Newburgh.....3178 | Mt. Kisco.....5492
Katonah.....198

H. C. VOUGHT
Furniture ● Floor Coverings
Shades ● Awnings
PHONE 1619 225 N. DIVISION ST.

FRED C. ROBINSON
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387
KEYSTONE PAINTS
Varnishes—Brushes—Wallpaper
Glass—Sundries

HENRY CARPENTER
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
1321 ELM STREET PEEKSKILL, N. Y.
Telephone 1699

PORT CHESTER

The Beauty Box
Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave Specialist
New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Tel. 3303

Manhattan Shirt Sale
$1.95 to $3.50 Shirts
and
Pajamas, $1.55 to $2.45
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 N. MAIN STREET TEL. 718

POUGHKEEPSIE

For Quality and Value
LUCKEY'S AUGUST SALE OF FURS
An annual event that offers savings that will be impossible later in the season. Choose now the FURS that you will want to wear during the winter season—and buy them at a great saving.
Luckey, Platt & Co.

Air Conditioning
makes this the most comfortable Beauty Salon in the city
Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
"The Shop of Service"
39 CANNON STREET PHONE 4913
Free parking to our patrons

THERESA BAKE SHOP
Many tempting summer items in Baked Goods

Satisfaction Guaranteed When You Call **4501**
MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
14 LIBERTY STREET

SWISS
Cleaners and Dyers
Quality Work—Low Prices
PHONE 644 542 MAIN STREET
We call for and deliver.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
For Tempting Hot Weather Meals
Cold Buffet Menu Daily
OPEN SUNDAYS

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Main 6585, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.—
COAL and COKE
Monroe 461

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

STONE 5505
Temple Barber Shop
405 TEMPLE BLDG.
Corner Franklin and North Streets
Fred Frank Jacob Schulz

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Lunches, Dinners, Candy, Soda, Gifts, Tourist Information
No Liquor No Jazz
AT 38-40 EAST AVENUE

FIRE **INSURANCE** AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends
Never Less Than 20%

Beautiful Organdie Bows and Small Collars
All hand embroidered
To be worn summer and winter
Launder like new, 55c, two for $1
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
CARLOTA CURRIE, 119 Harvard St.

Log Cabin Point — Honeoye, N. Y.
East Lake Road — Phone Honeoye 31A
Attractively furnished cottages with fireplaces and electricity. Boat. Good fishing. Bathing
W. A. CONTANT & SONS
66 Fort Hill Ter. Rochester, N. Y.

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties, in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals—Sales—Mortgages—Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Blue Stone for Driveways and Walks
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Lawn and Yacht Chairs
Picnic Supplies
Croquet Sets—Electric Fans
WALTER A. HOBLIN, Inc.
1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 3454

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

HARTSDALE COAL COMPANY
Coal - Oil - Wood
Phone: Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! *REMEMBER* Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.

The WALLACE CO.
Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
PERRIN'S GLOVES
259 STATE STREET Tel. 4-9510

ZOTOS and JAMAL
No Machine—No Electricity
Other waves from $3.00 to $6.00. All waves include Shampoo—Haircut—Finger Wave.
Martha Crippen Beauty Salon
PHONE 4-6838 1062 CHRISLER AVE.

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

We carry a full line of **HEINZ 57 VARIETIES**
Also KRE-MEL
KNOX
Sparkling GELATINE
and a full line of
STAPLE GROCERIES
H. S. BARNEY CO.
PHONE 4-4811

The Sherwin Williams Co.
128 Jay Street
SCHENECTADY N. Y.
PAINTS—VARNISHES
LACQUERS—WALL PAPERS

Walk-Over Shoes
420 STATE STREET

KEDS
Made by U. S. Rubber Company for
Men, Women, Boys, Girls
ALLING RUBBER CO.
TEL. 4-8408

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask us about
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

EMPIRE LAUNDRY
FAMILY WASHING
CURTAINS—DRY CLEANING
Telephone 4-6514 and We Will Call For and Deliver Your Laundry

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
325 STATE STREET
DRESSES
COATS—SUITS
MILLINERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

SCOTIA

G. E. VAN VORST Co., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING
ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
47 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

L. C. WESTON
MILK and CREAM
Phone 2-6394-M 210 Root Ave.

"Nothing is too much trouble"
WAYNE R. BROWN
COAL
MANUFACTURED ICE
For Automatic Heat see the MOTORSTOKER in operation at 51 MOHAWK AVENUE

SYRACUSE

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

SCRAP BOOKS...
Bring out your clippings and choice articles. A Monitor Scrap Book will keep them in permanent, convenient form. Looseleaf, 100 pages, 9x12½. 75c each, mail orders filled.
Kenneth B. Green, Printer
Telephone 6-1426 2912 S. Salina St.

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

Clicquot Club PALE DRY
Groceries
Meats
Fruits
Vegetables
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 SOUTH SALINA STREET

DOROTHY G. INGALLS
"The Home Finder"
RENTALS
SALES
IMMEDIATE ATTENTION TO NEW COMERS
Loew Bldg. 3-1159, Res. 4-8713 and 3-7648

Forman Genesee Garage
Diamond Tires
Storage, Gas, Oil, Batteries
General Repair and Towing
24-Hour Service
800 E. GENESEE ST.

NEW YORK

UTICA

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4169 1125 CONKLING AVE.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

Firestone
One Stop Service
Tires, Gas, Oil, Batteries, Full Line of Accessories, Wheel Alignment, Brakes Adjusted, Washing, Lubrication.
Genesee St. at South Tels. 2-3123—2-3139

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

COMPANIES and individuals whose business would be benefited by seasonal use of bank credit are invited to discuss their requirements with our officers.
This bank makes sound commercial loans to be repaid within a reasonable period.
Northern New York Trust Company
A Marine Midland Bank

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

NORTHERN ICE COMPANY, Inc.
Succeeding to the Properties of Watertown Ice Co., Inc.
465 MARTIN STREET
Modern Ice Refrigerators
Crystal Clear Ice Cubes
Telephone 1096 for Prompt Service

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturdays.
Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.

INSULATE!
Your home or church against summer's heat or winter's cold with
EAGLE
FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
121 Westmoreland Ave. Tel. W. P. 5700

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Oil Croquignole
Permanents $5 up
(Including Hair Cut, Shampoo, Finger Wave)
BEAUTY SERVICE
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Elsie Beauty Salon
Special August Price
on
PERMANENT WAVES!
REDUCED TO $5.00
FOR AUGUST ONLY
190 Martine Ave. W. P. 3939

GENERAL INSURANCE
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, LIFE
ANNUITIES, SURETY BONDS
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT ST. Tel. W. P. 3500

White Plains DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2568

CHOICE FLOWERS
Grown in Our Own Greenhouses.
WESTCHESTER FLORISTS, Inc.
154 MAIN STREET TEL. W. P. 2223

CHARLES SAFANDA
DELICATESSEN
● S & W Canned Goods
● Knorr's Food Products
● Bel Paese Cheese
Open on Sunday from 8 to 10 and 4 to 7:30
341 Mamaroneck Avenue Tel. W. P. 5451

Coats, Dresses, Lingerie, Millinery
Clearance Sale on all Merchandise before Our Annual Closing for the month of August.
L. A. Schulman, Inc.
122 MAMARONECK AVENUE

SALE!
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes
$6.95 — Reg. $10.50
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

VACATION NEEDS!
√ Squibb's Toilet Creams and Tooth Preparations
FLORENTZ PHARMACY
FREE DELIVERY
Main St. Cor. Court Tel. W. P. 6550

YONKERS

THE
EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Choice Meat, Poultry
PHONES: 4720—1096 82 LAWRENCE ST.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

A complete list of these programs will appear in the Monitor on the first Thursday of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alabama

Birmingham—Sundays, 9:15 a. m., WSGN, 1310kc.

Gadsden—Thursdays, Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; WJBY, 1210kc.

Montgomery—Alternate Thursdays, 6 p. m., WSFA, 1410kc.

Arkansas

Blytheville — Wednesdays, 10:30 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc.

Little Rock—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc.

California

Eureka—Wednesdays, 9 a. m.; second and fourth Fridays each month, in co-operation with the Ministerial Association, 8 a. m.; KIEM, 1210kc.

Hollywood — Sundays, 1 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.

Long Beach—Daily and Sundays, 2 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Los Angeles—Daily and Sundays, 5 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc.

Los Angeles—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, monthly, eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth, 8 a. m.; when period falls on Friday, 7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc.

San Diego — In "Good Cheer Hour," co-operating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County; last Saturdays, 9 a. m., KFSD, 600kc.

San Francisco—Week days, 8 a. m., Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1230kc.

San Jose—Wednesdays, 8:15 a. m., in co-operation with Daily Religious Forum; KQW, 1010kc.

Santa Barbara — In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KDB, 1500kc.

Colorado

Denver—Thursdays, 9 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

District of Columbia

Washington—Thursdays, 10 a. m., WJSV, 1460kc.

Florida

Jacksonville — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.

Miami—Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WQAM, 560kc.

Pensacola—Mondays, 9:30 a. m., WCOA, 1340kc.

Georgia

Atlanta—Every other Saturday, 1:15 p. m., WGST, 890kc.

Columbus—Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.

Macon — Every other Saturday, 7 a. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.

Hawaii

Honolulu—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Illinois

Chicago — Week days, 7:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

East St. Louis—First and third Mondays, 7:05 a. m., WTMV, 1500kc.

Tuscola—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 3:15 p. m., WDZ, 1070kc.

Indiana

Evansville — Third Sundays, 6:15 p. m., WGBF, 630kc.

Fort Wayne—Sundays, 9 a. m., WOWO, 1160kc.

Indianapolis—Fridays, 5:30 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.

Terre Haute — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Davenport — Sundays, 9:15 a. m., WOC, 1370kc.

Kansas

Abilene — Sundays, Aug. 4 and Sept. 1, KFBI, 1050kc.

Kansas City—First Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.

Topeka—Third Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WIBW, 580kc.

Wichita — Second and fourth Sundays, 4:15 p. m., KFH, 1300kc.

Kentucky

Lexington — First Mondays, 8 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc.

Louisville — Second and fourth Saturdays, 9:30 a. m.; fourth Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m., WAVE, 940kc.

Louisville — Third Mondays, 3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc.

Paducah—Wednesdays, 1:10 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc.

Louisiana

New Orleans—Tuesdays and Fridays, 12:45 p. m.; Sundays, 6:30 p. m., WBNO, 1200kc.

Maine

Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Second and last Thursdays, 10 a. m., WTBO, 800kc.

Hagerstown—Saturdays, Aug. 10 and 24, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

Massachusetts

*Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.

*Boston—Sundays, 5:15 p. m., W1XAL, 6040kc-49.7m.

Michigan

Bay City—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:45 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc.

Detroit — Week days, 8:30 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

Ironwood—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc.

Muskegon—Thursdays, 10:15 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.

Royal Oak — Sundays, 5 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 [illegible] WDGY, 1180kc.

Mississippi

[illegible]ori—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9 [illegible]m., WGCM, 1210kc.

[illegible]sburg—Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., WQBC, 1360kc.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau — Wednesdays and Thursdays, Aug. 7 and 8; Sept. 4 and 5, 9 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc.

Columbia — Sundays, 5:30 p. m., KFRU, 630kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln and Omaha—Thursdays, 12:30 p. m., KFAB, 770kc.

Scottsbluff — First and third Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGKY, 1500kc.

York—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGBZ, 930kc.

Nevada

Reno—First and third Fridays, 8:15 a. m., KOH, 1380kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City — Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.

Newark—Fourth Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

Red Bank — Fourth Fridays, 4 p. m., WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Binghamton—Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WNBF, 1500kc.

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

New York—Sundays, 3 p. m., WHN, 1010kc.

New York City — Tuesdays, 11:30 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Syracuse—Wednesdays, 1:15 p. m., WFBL, 1300kc.

Utica—Sundays, 5 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.

Woodside—Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Charlotte—Sunday, Aug. 25, 11 a. m., WBT, 1080kc.

Wilmington—Mondays, Aug. 5 and 12, 7 p. m., WMFD, 1300kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Thursdays, biweekly, 8 a. m., WKRC, 550kc.

Cincinnati—Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc.

Cleveland—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.

Columbus—Alternate Thursdays, 10 a. m., WAIU, 640kc.

Toledo — Alternate Tuesdays, 9 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—Second and fourth Sundays, 4:30 p. m., KOMA, 1480kc.

Tulsa—First and third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc.

Oregon

Eugene—Second Sundays, 1:30 p. m., KORE, 1420kc.

Klamath Falls—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.

Marshfield—Third Fridays, 1 p. m., KOOS, 1300kc.

Portland — First Sundays, 2:30 p. m.; Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Portland — Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona — Fourth Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.

*Glenside — Tuesdays, during August, 6:30 p. m., WIBG, 970kc.

Philadelphia — Thursdays, during August, 7:15 p. m., WDAS, 1370kc.

Pittsburgh — Sundays, 6:45 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.

South Carolina

Greenville — Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

South Dakota

Huron—Sundays, 1 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc.

Pierre—Wednesdays, 2 p. m., KGFX, 630kc.

Watertown—Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KWTN, 1210kc.

Texas

Amarillo — Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc.

Austin — Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.

Beaumont—Sundays, Aug. 4, 11, and 18, KFDM, 560kc.

Corpus Christi—Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 8 a. m.; Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m.; Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; Sundays, 1 p. m., KGFI, 1500kc.

Dallas—Sundays, 1 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc.

Fort Worth—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.

Galveston—Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.

Houston — Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KPRC, 920kc.

Port Arthur—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc.

San Antonio — Wednesdays, 5:45 p. m., KTSA, 550kc.

Waco—Sundays, 5 p. m., WACO, 1420kc.

Wichita Falls—Sundays, 3 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.

Utah

Salt Lake City—Sundays, 10 a. m., KSL, 1130kc.

Virginia

Newport News — Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.

Petersburg — Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc.

Washington

Aberdeen — Sundays, 5:30 p. m., KXRO, 1310kc.

Olympia — Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGY, 1210kc.

Seattle — Mondays and Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KJR, 970kc.

Spokane — Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGA, 1470kc.

Tacoma—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KMO, 1330kc.

Walla Walla—Fridays, 7:45 a. m., KUJ, 1370kc.

Yakima — Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KIT, 1310kc.

Wisconsin

Janesville—Thursdays, 6:45 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc.

Milwaukee—Every other week, week days, 6:30 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc.

Poynette—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc.

Stevens Point—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, August 5, 6, 7, WLBL, 900kc.

Wyoming

Sheridan—Mondays, 7:30 p. m., KWYO, 1370kc.

Other Countries

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Vancouver—British Columbia Church of the Air, Sundays, Aug. 11 and Sept. 29, 1935, 1 p. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Victoria—Sundays, 4:30 p. m., CFCT, 1450kc.

Ontario

*Hamilton—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.

*Ottawa—Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 a. m. CRCO, 880kc.

*St. Catharines—Mondays and Thursdays, 10:30 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.

Sault Ste. Marie — Tuesdays, 1:15 p. m., CJIC, 890kc.

*Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

South America

Chile

Valparaiso—Monday, Aug. 26, 7:45 p. m.; Wednesday, Aug. 28, 8 p. m.; Friday, Aug. 30, 9 p. m.; Sunday, Sept. 1, 9:30 p. m.; CE 125, 1/4kc, 1250kc, long wave.

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne — Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc.

Shortwave

*Boston — Sundays, 5:15 p. m., W1XAL, 6040kc-49.7m.

*Daylight saving time.

[A Monthly Radiocast Feature on the first Thursday]

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Texas

Fort Worth—Week days, 1 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.

Galveston—Daily, 8:45 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.

Wyoming

Sheridan—Week days, 10 p. m., KWYO, 1370kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Texas

Beaumont—Sundays, Aug. 4, 11, 18; KFDM, 560kc.

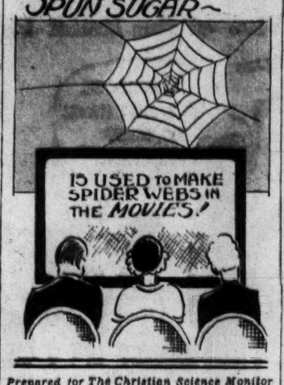
Little California City Has Income to Spare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEAL BEACH, Calif.—A change in California's tax laws has presented this community with a problem in affluence which has overwhelmed local ingenuity.

The city budget calls for an expenditure of $42,000, which is about what the taxpayers have been accustomed to pay each year. By referendum vote the State is compelled to return public utility properties to cities and counties for taxation purposes. Within the city of Seal Beach is the generating plant of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company upon which a tax of $286,000 normally would be paid. No suggestion has been made whereby the city can use this sum.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

51

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Is it true that after Fort Sumter was bombarded, Robert E. Lee was offered the command of the United States Army? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Bills proposing increases in gasoline taxes have been introduced in 28 states during the present sessions of the legislatures. Has the tax been increased in a majority of cases? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Does Europe boast a higher peak than North America's Mt. McKinley? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Was Millet a great French poet? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Is the Caspian Sea above sea level? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. Was Sarah the wife of Isaac? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Did Carlyle write "The French Revolution"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. Is any part of continental United States in the torrid zone? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. Is the following statement grammatically correct: "The [illegible] he mixes metaphors as well as his constant splitting of infinitives and dangling of participles, show lack of training"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. Is it true that only about one third of the price we pay for flour goes to the farmer for his wheat? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Daily Features

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Soup Kettle Delivery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A BOY and his mother got their heads together on a means by which they might earn some of the money he would need in the fall to enter school. The mother made large kettles of excellent soup, and the boy rigged up a wagon to pull two large fireless cookers.

Housewives would come out when he rang his bell, and get just the amount of soup they wanted, whether it was a cup or two quarts. He found business especially good when he made his rounds about noon past the new high school building, as many men working on it were glad to have a hot dish with their noon lunch. Jane R. L.

In Lighter Vein

Apparent

A little girl about 9 years old and a man who was obviously her father were riding in the subway. The child would address questions to her companion, and he, busy with a newspaper, would grunt monosyllabic answers.

After several attempts to engage her father in the conversation, the little girl sat back with a resigned and wistful smile and said, "Well, stocks certainly must have gone down today."—*Montreal Star.*

Rapid

A Scotsman and an American were sailing up the Firth of Forth. Coming to that wonderful structure the Forth bridge, the American said to his friend, "Say, Sandy, what's that funny little bit of *fretwork* up there for?"

Sandy replied: "Ah dinna ken, it wasna there las' nicht."

Plum Crop

"What was your plum crop like?"

"Well, a heavy storm blew down 50 per cent of it, and we'd hardly gathered that when another wind blew down the rest."

"Bad luck. Could you do anything with them?"

"Well, my wife ate one and I ate the other."—*Answers* (London).

Well Done

"Do you think cooking classes accomplish anything?"

"Sure I do. I haven't seen a tramp around the place since they started in."—*Neumode.*

Young Sculptor in Bali

Although Not a Member of the Academy, This Balinese Youth Is an Artist in His Line. The Photograph Was Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Frederick Simpson of Los Angeles.

Quotation for Today

HE THAT is good is free, though he be a slave; and he that is evil is a slave, though he be a king.—AUGUSTINE.

Brevities

Punch: The ending of a play running in London has been altered. A captious critic complains, however, that it hasn't been put any nearer the beginning.

Sovereign Visitor: If it is hard for you to get along with other people, it is probably just as hard for other people to get along with you.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The "Molten Sea"

THIS object, described in our Common Version in I Kings 7:23 and II Chron. 4:2 as "a molten sea," was in reality a huge tank or reservoir which was set up in the court of Solomon's temple "over against the south" (II Chron. 4:10). It was, we are told, "for the priests to wash in" (verse 6), and was made of bronze (Authorized Version—"brass") which had been brought by David from "Tibhath, and from Chun, cities of Hadarezer" (I Chron. 18:8).

The "sea" rested upon a base composed of twelve bronze oxen, three of which looked toward each of the four major points of the compass (I Kings 7:25). According to I Kings 7:26, its capacity was 2000 "baths" (approximately 18,000 gallons); though the writer of II Chron. 4:5 estimates that it held an even larger amount of water—"3000 baths" (about 27,000 gallons).

We learn from I Kings 7:23 that the circumference of the "sea" was 30 cubits, its diameter 10 cubits, and its height 5 cubits.

Daily Anecdote

Poor Economy

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Theodore Roosevelt was President, Jacob Riis visited him at Sagamore Hill, his Long Island home, to protest a ruling of the War Department whereby the custom of cabling lists of casualties from the Philippines had been discontinued. Mr. Riis brought up the subject at luncheon.

The President turned to Adjutant General Corbin, who also was a luncheon guest. "General," he said, "is there such a rule?"

"Yes, Mr. President."

"Why?"

"The department adopted it, I believe, from motives of economy."

"General, can you telegraph from here to the Philippines?"

"Yes; but if the order is to be repealed it could better be done from Washington."

"No," snapped Roosevelt in his decisive way, "we will not wait. The mothers who gave the best they had to the country should not be breaking their hearts that the Government may save $25 or $50. Save the money somewhere else."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread Upon the Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

SOME years ago Mrs. B—— and her husband established themselves in a new home. Becoming acquainted with the woman living next door, Mrs. B—— learned she was a nurse who was quite alone, having no relatives. Although not certain that neighborliness would be entirely welcomed, she followed the promptings of her heart one day and took a tray with tasty food to her neighbor. Soon thereafter, her husband's business interests caused their removal to a town more than 300 miles away.

In recent years, changed conditions had not permitted the expense of a trip from their new home to the city to inspect their property, the rent for which had long been delinquent. Recently, however, Mrs. B—— was astonished by the arrival of her nurse neighbor, who had traveled more than 300 miles in her automobile to inform her that she was needed to look after her property in San Antonio. Storms had damaged the roof, and the tenants had vacated the premises without notice.

Rather than wire or write, the kind neighbor had made the trip to provide a way for Mrs. B—— to go back to attend to the property.

For the Scrapbook

Everyone suddenly burst out singing;
And I was filled with such delight
As prisoned birds must find in freedom
Winging wildly across the white
Orchards and dark green fields;
On; on; and out of sight.
—*Siegfried Sassoon.*

If one is to live with dignity, one must bend one's will to a purpose other than one's own well-being.—*Rebecca West.*

It is very good to be left alone with the truth sometimes, to hear with all its sternness what it will say to one.—*Carlyle.*

Justice and truth are two points so fine that our instruments are too blunt to touch them exactly.—*Pascal.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Mr. Laney Has More Important Things to Think About*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Trick Expert*

By CARMACK

Cartoons of the Week

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
The Climb Back.

—Morris in Jersey Observer, Hoboken, N. J.
"Don't Forget This Alphabetical Combination, Franklin."

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
An Expensive Boarder.

—Pease in Newark Evening News
"From the Sublime—!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Geneva—Rome—Addis Abeba

BEHIND all the diplomatic scene-shifting in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute lies a sharp dilemma. Even the necessary maneuvering now in progress at Geneva, where the League of Nations Council is trying to find the surest and safest handle for picking up the situation, has little meaning unless it be recognized that France and Britain are afraid of throwing Mussolini into Hitler's arms. On the other hand, they face the prospect that unless they stop Italian plans for aggression in Africa they will so weaken the collective system that it will be of no value in Europe.

It is necessary to go through the proper diplomatic procedure, it is wise for the League to seek the article of the Covenant best adapted to the situation. And hasty criticism ill becomes any nation or individual that offers only words to the settlement of this issue and the preservation of peace. Yet the collective system is now undergoing a second test—Manchuria was the first—by which, rightly or wrongly, much of the world's confidence in it will be determined. And in the end the effectiveness of collective security is largely dependent on this very confidence.

Apparently Britain and France recognize that it is important to preserve the League system. Yet both have to some extent put themselves out of the collective court: France by a special arrangement with Russia; Britain by the naval agreement with Germany, disregarding the peace treaties. The latest report is that Britain and France have found a way, have agreed on a form of arbitration for the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

The world will hope so. But it will judge—and unfortunately it will judge the League rather than these two members—by results. Arbitration may be the way out. But to the layman it seems that no technicalities will solve this difficulty. For in this issue questions between Italy and Ethiopia are far less important than the precarious balance of power in Europe. Indeed, it can almost be said the former have been created by the latter. Were there not a possibility of some accommodation between Italy and Germany, perhaps for the partition of Austria, there would be no Ethiopian question.

Of course there was the Ualual incident. There have always been boundary uncertainties. But even on Italian maps printed in 1934 the place where the "border" clash of last December occurred is fifty miles within Ethiopian territory. The simple fact is that Italian needs and ambitions long fostered by Mussolini have found an opportunity. But the peacemakers also have an opportunity. In Manchuria an incident blew off the cover and Japan was committed to conquest almost before the world realized. In Ethiopia preparations have been going on for months. Much time has been wasted, but there is still a month before the rainy season ends.

Addis Abeba has appealed to Geneva to take up the "dispute" under Article XV of the Covenant. If this procedure should be invoked, preparations for hostilities would have to be halted and at least three months given for peaceful negotiations. The formula now put forward avoids Article XV but speaks vaguely of "no resort to force." If this peacemaking is to mean anything, it cannot be carried on as has been attempted so far, to an accompaniment of inflammatory speeches and the blare of bugles on troopships steaming for the "front." And if the collective system is to mean anything, the opportunity to revive confidence in it must be seized.

Laws That Helped

THE Municipal Corporations Act, whose centenary Great Britain is now celebrating, should be of especial significance to those who hold to an unqualified degree the theory that men cannot be made good by act of Parliament. For the history and consequences of this measure suggest that, if an act of Parliament cannot make men good, it can at least restrict their opportunities for doing evil.

A hundred years ago the civic life of England was in a deplorable state. Civic government was in the control of a small minority of the population. In one town of 50,000 inhabitants civic administration was controlled by less than 120 people. Neglect of duties on the part of high officials was common; the recorder of a Welsh borough is said not to have carried out his functions once during his fifty years' tenure of office. Bribery and corruption were rife; moneys for the public service often went into private pockets.

This state of affairs was the reflection of a moral attitude. Britain's fine tradition of public service had not yet been applied to municipal government. To improve the personal character of civic servants was no part of the aim of the framers of the Municipal Corporations Act. But they were determined to prevent that character from manifesting itself to the detriment of civic life.

How magnificently they succeeded is patent to all who know the superb record of absolute integrity which is typical of British town government today. It is an inspiration to other countries who have similar civic problems at the present time; and it shows convincingly that legislation which is often derided by its opponents as "moral" triumphs if it is afforded a fair opportunity.

Progress in Play

"ALL work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" was probably one of the edifying maxims in American copybooks which the juvenile pupil of a generation ago found least irksome to transcribe into sprawling imitation of the copperplate original. Today if the adage still appears in the orthographic curriculum the reason for its inclusion must be as darkly "curiouser and curiouser" to the small scholar as were some of her adventures in Wonderland to Alice.

For, according to current statistics in The Index, a New York publication, Jack and his sister are members of a commonwealth that spends approximately one eighth of its national income on recreation and entertainment. In figures claimed to be conservative the very tidy sum of $6,000,000,000 has been the annual average disbursement by Americans to drive away dull care—and this during a period of difficult economic adjustment.

The comparative tables published by The Index are significant, although they may not be startling to close observers of present trends. A total of 122 legitimate stage and opera theaters apparently suffices for the whole of the United States, but its motion picture palaces, including a few hundred which also present vaudeville programs, exceed 10,000. The radio is held responsible for the tremendous decline in the sale of musical instruments.

Equipment purchases for participant recreation are relatively modest, but immense football and baseball stadiums attract millions. If the automobile be excepted, the inference is that America prefers its recreation ready made.

Within easy memory of many is that epoch when the annual advent of the circus was the one important recreational sensation of the year to millions of Americans; when the proud ownership of a horse and buggy was the outward and visible token of a comfortable prosperity. How incredibly remote that now seems! All work and no play has little meaning in the marvelous metamorphosis wrought in two or three decades by the automobile, radio and movie.

A Dole for Ditties

SINCE the New Deal has found room for the muse of drama, why should it not find room for the muse of poetry at the spring of the Administration's abundance? That is what the Poet Laureate League, Inc., wants to know. This league, constituted unblushingly of one man, Earl Cuvas of the NRA, proposes a $500,000 grant to aid unemployed poets.

Whence would come these dreamers, these men, whom Masefield called "those half-mad men who see"? Why, from the attics, from their ivory towers, from Greenwich Village, answers the league, which is Mr. Cuvas.

Poets on relief who showed promise would be hired at from $15 to $40 a week. Perhaps they would perpetuate the New Deal in song, would wrap about the pedestrian form of hard-working officialdom the robe of star dust and heroic intent. These poets might conjure forth an epic in which President Roosevelt would emerge as Roland of the French sagas, or as Dante seeking the seventh ring of social contentment, or as Beowulf, slayer of dragons.

Ah, indeed, such service should have its compensations to the New Deal after the way it has been buffeted and screamed at. Would it not be a fitting curtain if a group of rhyming alchemists were to transform all the New Dealers into handsome, heroic fellows, to become a legend?

Yet possibly the poets in question would refuse a subsidy for their dreams, for their "huge, cloudy symbols of high romance," and, bowing low, fling the sackcloth of their independence about them and dash off another sonnet that will never be sold.

Britain Wins Again

NONE will grudge the British their splendid defense of the Davis Cup against the United States. All their victories were well deserved. But none know better than the British, who were out in the tennis wilderness themselves for many years, that Davis Cup successes come in cycles. The last two years Frederick J. Perry, great English player, has furnished a keystone for a British cycle.

But youngsters are coming up in several countries and already they press eagerly on the heels of their seniors. One of the most promising is an American, J. Donald Budge, 19-year-old Californian. His exhibition at Wimbledon took some of the edge off America's disappointment. Budge is already a great tennis player by temperament and talent. Perry himself, in commenting upon the young Californian, looked to a future when Budge might not be denied.

Tennis eyes are also turning to Germany. The game is making great strides there. And it is a game worthy of the best traditions of tennis. One of the pleasantest memories of Wimbledon this year will be the action of Baron Gottfried von Cramm in refusing to take advantage of a vital point erroneously conceded to him by the umpire. Tennis will always be worthy of international competition as long as this spirit animates it.

Erudition and Wit

Book News of the Day

NO BETTER examples could be found to show that the essay is the most elastic of all forms of literature than Henry Dwight Sedgwick's IN PRAISE OF GENTLEMEN (Boston: Little Brown. $2) and Clarence Day's LIFE WITH FATHER (New York: Knopf. $2) — the first a learned and graceful dissertation of book length, and second a series of brief, humorous reminiscences.

"In Praise of Gentlemen" is exactly the kind of book one might expect from Mr. Sedgwick, who has produced at long intervals a history of Spain and one of France, a life of Epicurus, and that rare treasure, "Pro Vita Monastica." Mr. Sedgwick is a champion of culture, retired leisure, and an aristocracy of taste and environment. Always he draws upon a well of historical and literary lore and a veneration for the classic tradition.

"In Praise of Gentlemen" is a defense of that vanishing species, the gentleman. Mr. Sedgwick defines the qualities that characterize this archaic being, describes the types developed at different periods, and discusses the forces that are causing the gentleman to approach extinction.

The qualities necessary to membership in the Guild of Gentlemen are, in the author's opinion, a sense of personal obligation, a disposition to modesty, style, taste, privacy, a love for the arts and a patronage of the humanities, and a regard for the conventions expressed in dress, speech and social intercourse. The qualities universally accepted as marks of a gentleman Mr. Sedgwick deems important but doomed to disappearance in an age that declares all men equal, success the measure of the man, manners a superfluity or even an affectation, the classics a waste of time, and a desire for privacy a mark of snobbishness.

Mr. Sedgwick speaks for a past that held valuable leadership of the best, and looked upon learning as something handed down from the ancients. Clarence Day in "Life With Father," speaks for a very recent past, the past of his own boyhood in the 1880's, but a past almost as remote in effect as Mr. Sedgwick's—a motorless, telephoneless era, when a man's house was still his castle and a place where he could be master. Mr. Day's attitude toward that past is entirely modern and iconoclastic, though affectionate. It is, in short, very like the attitude of present-day youth.

Chiefly the subject of these essays is Father. Tempestuous, domineering, efficient and impatient with inefficiency, fond of comforts but prudent, devoted to his family but chiefly conscious of them as extensions of himself, Father is lovable, a little absurd, and hard to live with.

Of these two books, Mr. Sedgwick's is one to ponder upon and long, with scant hope, to pass on to members of the younger generation; or, if one is wholly democratic, to disagree with violently. Mr. Day's is good for reading aloud and laughing over with a congenial listener.

W. K. R.

Another View of the Relief Picture

"The River Weser Deep and Wide"

THE Weser only, of all the larger German rivers, can be claimed as German through and through. From its source to its mouth, it lies within the German borders. Perhaps for this reason it is taken somewhat for granted and not so idealized in national verse and song as the Rhine.

No adjective can better describe the Weser than "urdeutsch," German from the beginning! For along this waterway, the sun-worshiping, wandering Germanic tribes pushed their barks, scanning the banks for fertile lands to settle in. In the hamlets of the Weserland, sagas of these heroic ancestors have been handed down from generation to generation, and the saga princesses Saba, Trendela and Brama have left their mark forever in the place-names, Sababurg, Trendelburg and Bramburg.

Along the Weser valley came later the first missionaries for Christianity. To this day, ruined churches and cloisters mark the rapid growth of the church in those early years.

In the nineteenth century the brothers Grimm lived in these parts and drank deep of the age-old love of the Bergland, made it part of the background of their rugged fairy tales! Rose Red or Snow White might well have lived out her life in such a castle as the now ruined towered Sababurg, hidden in a wealth of trees, only accessible to those who climb.

* * *

The valley of the Weser is seen to best advantage from one of the comfortable little steamers plying up and down stream. The chug-chugging rhythm of the boat gives the landscape time to roll slowly by, as in a magnificent slow-motion film with the added advantage of brilliant sunshine to bring out all the variety of green. This is a peaceful spot, and sparsely populated. On both sides richly wooded hills, rising sharply from a pastoral foreground, run unbrokenly for miles, giving way at intervals to open fields, only to close in again to woods and hills. Ruins of castles, old monasteries and churches, villages and historical towns pass by in gliding succession.

Like the Danube from Krems to Melk in Austria, the part of the Weser from Hannoversch-Münden to Hameln, is generally believed to have the greatest scenic value. At Münden, the people are proud to relate, three rivers meet. They are fond of quoting a rhyme which tells how at the turn of Münden the Verra and the Fulda Rivers meet and embrace and out of their union flows the Weser, the all-German stream!

After leaving this vigorous river-town, with evidences of modern life existing side by side with some of the loveliest examples of Renaissance timbered houses and stone building, the Reinhardswald and the Bramwald begin. Past green and lovely Carlshafen, the river flows by ancient Höxter, with its neighboring cloister of Corvey, on past the towns of Holzminden, Polle and Bodenwerder, where the past still speaks in the humorous carvings of the gabled houses, and on, at last, to Hameln, the most interesting of them all!

Without knowing the history of this beautiful river port, one is at a loss to account for all the wealth of its medieval and Renaissance churches and houses and for the proud beauty of such buildings as its "Rattenfänger-Haus" and "Hochzeitshaus." Without the wealth of the solid burgesses who carried on a flourishing transit trade with Bremen and the other seaports in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and earlier, Hameln would never have been made the fair city it is.

* * *

And what of the Pied Piper saga, which dominates the whole city, and is still treasured by the citizens? With sad tones the little street is pointed out along which the children were said to have tripped and danced in the fatal year 1284 and where, even to this day, no note of music may be sounded.

With great pride the visitor is led to the market place, near the church, and shown the new clock put up by the citizens to celebrate the immortal legend. Our first question to our kind guide was: "How much truth is there in this story?"

"It is thought," he replied in the manner of one who has been asked this question innumerable times, "that the legend had its origin in a local religious war of 1259, when most of the young men of Hameln met their end."

Some of us let our fancies play with the idea that perhaps this dramatic tale is just a folk morality tale illustrating the evil effects of the sin of breaking one's word. Whatever the origin may be, the story remains for our delight and reminds us cunningly of far-off things.

Meanwhile, the Weser flows on to be lost in the sea at Bremen, the gate to the New World and guardian of rich treasures of the Old!

J. E. WILLIAMS

North . . South . . East . . West

Walter Williams, Journalist

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE has existed for many years, and still remains in popular thought and in the inner circles of the craft, some slight confusion in determining exactly whether the responsible directors and editors of newspapers are, in fact, journalists or mere newspapermen. As in other cases where the problem of bestowing acquired or complimentary titles is to be met, the proper designation imposes itself and is accepted, and just as unfailingly where the incongruous breveting of one to whom a complimentary or earned title is attempted, the experiment is unsuccessful. It is agreed that Walter Williams was a journalist. Indeed he has stood for many years, in the estimation of his fellows and in that of the thousands who sat under his instruction, as the personification of their highest concept of a journalist.

Sometimes we may all pause to wonder just what quality of the mind or heart determines, without argument or specific proof, the status of the master or leader, and the lack of which fills, in the long march, the ranks made up of the hewers of wood and carriers of water. I imagine that most of us are prepared to answer the implied query. The observer on the side lines—assuming him to be an unprejudiced and competent witness—probably would affirm his belief that the first great requisite to leadership and whatever attendant success may be achieved, is honesty of purpose. With this must, unfailingly, be present determination and untiring application. If there is a royal road to the pinnacle it is along this way.

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Of course we have all been told this so many times that we have accepted it as axiomatic. Yet the line of march is marked by its tragedies, its failures, its yearnings and its protests. We are told, again and again, of the injustice of human judgments, the lack of opportunity, of man's inhumanity to man. The career of Walter Williams was not predestined. He held no inherited title which insured success. His school, like that of Thomas Edison, was the school of experience. Edison was not a precocious pupil in the estimation of his teacher. His guiding lamp in the days of his experimental studies was the great purpose which continued as his inspiration through the long years of achievement.

Walter Williams left school at fifteen without a diploma or a certificate of graduation. He never returned, and never attended college. By quite another route he gained that eminence from which he never consciously looked down upon those to whom he generously and unselfishly pointed the way, but out upon and among them, encouragingly and helpfully. He became a college president—head of the University of Missouri—without a college degree. It is said that at the time this distinguished honor was bestowed upon him he was the first American journalist to be chosen president of a university.

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Veteran newspaper editors recall today the interest and deep concern they felt in the experiment undertaken at Columbia, Mo., in establishing the first school exclusively for instruction in newspaper work. It was his activity in this work which brought Walter Williams prominently to the notice of newspaper workers in the United States and later to those of the world. Today, in every country, among editors, correspondents and observers, are to be found graduates of the school at Columbia. Many of these might, perhaps, have achieved success or prominence without the training provided under Dr. Williams's direction. But it is certain that under his tutelage every graduate gained a clearer vision of that which makes for true success.

Several years ago Dr. Williams wrote, largely for use in his classes, what came to be known as "The Journalists' Creed." It was later quite widely distributed and studied. Perhaps it was at first regarded as idealistic. Newspaper editors esteem themselves, possibly not without reason, as practical and more or less uncompromising. Idealism, or conformity to precept, no matter how easily these are combined with the practical, were not, a generation ago, accepted as adaptable to prevailing policies or practices. Until I met and came to know somewhat more than casually the author of this creed, I quite definitely shared the acquired or inherited prejudices of my compatriots. Knowing Walter Williams, I realized why he was able to provide, for wider application, the rules of conduct which have smoothed the way for the thousands who have, figuratively, been guided by him to a better understanding of their not unimportant responsibilities.

The Wide Horizon

Marxists in Training

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

REVOLUTIONARIES from all parts of the world are coming to the Soviet Union for "postgraduate work in revolution," as one American Communist expresses it. These men and women are convinced Marxists; they believe in overthrowing by violence all parliamentary governments and substituting "proletarian dictatorships." They expect Russia to teach them how this can be done.

Soviet Russia welcomes all serious-minded foreign Communists, and makes it possible for them to earn a living in Russia and attend courses in revolutionary theory and technique. But they must have proved by their records that they are serious-minded; half-hearted revolutionists are seldom permitted to remain here. Socialist liberals are not welcome.

Many of the revolutionaries now working in Russia have international reputations. Among these are Bela Kun, once head of the short-lived Communist government in Hungary, and George Dimitrov, the Bulgarian Communist who was a central figure in the German Reichstag fire trial. Among the Americans are Walt Carmon, former editor of the New Masses, now editing International Literature, organ of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers, published at Moscow in English; Fred Ellis, American Communist cartoonist now working on the Moscow newspaper Trud (Labor), and Jacob Burck, once cartoonist for the Daily Worker, who has been invited to work for the Moscow newspaper Young Communist Truth. Miss Violet Lansbury, daughter of the English labor leader George Lansbury, is prominent among English Communists now working in Moscow.

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There are a host of humbler foreign Communists working and studying in Russia. Many of these were driven from Italy, Germany, Austria and other European countries. They found shelter in Russia and are openly preparing themselves for the anticipated day when they can return to their countries as leaders in the "proletarian revolution." These European Communists, having lost their citizenship, have become Soviet citizens. But American and British Communists retain their citizenship; they expect to return to their own countries to apply the revolutionary methods they are learning in Russia.

The activities of these groups are obvious; but the Soviet Government finances other foreign groups whose activities are not so well known. In Moscow and other Soviet cities are "schools of revolution" for foreign students which are never mentioned in the Soviet press. These have been described as the "missionary institutions of world revolution." In these schools young men and women from many countries are studying quietly, together with Russian students, how to set up "proletarian dictatorships" in their own countries.

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The work of these schools is very thorough. Students are selected by their own Communist parties, which pay their transportation to Russia. After they arrive here, they are given free tuition, board and room, and a generous monthly allowance by Russian organizations. Some of the teachers are Russian and some are foreign. The schools are divided into sections, each specializing in a particular part of the world.

Particular attention is devoted to colonial countries, which are considered suitable fields for revolution. In these schools may be found American Negroes, members of South African black tribes, natives of Indo-China, who are expected to play an important part in "world revolution." Communists from "imperialist" countries study with representatives of such minorities or colonial peoples and with Russian Communists methods most suitable for overthrowing existing governments.

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Russian Communists see nothing inconsistent in this elaborate preparation of foreign Communists to overthrow governments with which the Soviet Government is now on friendly terms. They do not conceal their conviction of the rapid approach of "world revolution," which they believe will bring "proletarian dictatorships" to all countries. They declare they are merely farsighted in training Russian and foreign leaders for a movement which they consider inevitable.

Nevertheless, they do not emphasize this phase of their educational work. They learned by experience in Germany and Spain that it is not wise for them to support Communist movements abroad too openly and actively. They prefer existing parliamentary regimes to Fascist rule.

But it would be naïve to imagine that Russian Communists have abandoned the idea of world revolution or preparations for it. It is estimated that about 5000 foreign Communists are now studying revolutionary technique in Russia, supported directly or indirectly by the Soviet Government. The Russian Communists, who pride themselves upon being practical, do not believe that this training will be wasted.